

## U.S. to Seek New Defensive Missiles

### Reagan Hints at Shift Away From Old Policy of Massive Retaliation

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, defending his military program, has proposed to exploit advances in technology in coming decades as the United States develop an effective defense against missile attacks.

In effect, Mr. Reagan proposed to make obsolete the current U.S. policy of relying on massive retaliation by its ballistic missiles to counter the threat of a Soviet nuclear attack.

In a television address Wednesday night, the president coupled the proposal with his strongest appeal yet for his administration's program to increase military spending.

Mr. Reagan outlined his vision of a new strategic doctrine, which he said was decades away from reality.

Using charts, graphs and photographs, some of which were recently declassified, Mr. Reagan reviewed in detail what he said was the buildup of Soviet military forces in recent years. His administration's program, he said, is needed because of "our neglect in the 1970s."

Mr. Reagan also used his speech to defend his administration's arms reduction proposals to the Soviet Union, but for the first time he publicly hinted that he might be ready to modify his proposal for halting all Soviet and American medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe.

Administration officials said Wednesday that Mr. Reagan was prepared to modify his so-called zero-option proposal under which NATO would agree to forgo plans to install 572 new cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe if the Soviet Union dismantled about 600 existing SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 nuclear missiles.

These officials said that instead of the zero-option Mr. Reagan would recommend a specific limit on the number of Soviet and American missiles.

The speech was designed to defend his proposal to increase military spending by 10 percent in 1984. But just 23 minutes before the address, the House of Representatives dealt Mr. Reagan a major blow by adopting a 1984 budget that calls for scaling down his military buildup, increasing social wel-

fare spending and raising taxes.

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Near the end of the speech, Mr. Reagan said he had recently begun rethinking the concepts that form the foundation of U.S. strategic doctrine. That doctrine of massive retaliation is based on the U.S. ability to counter any Soviet attack with a nuclear attack of its own.

"Since the advent of nuclear weapons," Mr. Reagan said, the United States has based its defense on "deterrence of aggression through the promise of retaliation — the notion that no rational nation would launch an attack that would inevitably result in unacceptable losses to themselves."

"This approach to stability through offensive threat has worked," Mr. Reagan said.

Recently, however, Mr. Reagan said, his advisers "have underscored the bleakness of the future before us" under this doctrine. At the same time, he said, there has

been great technological progress that will enable the United States to rethink whether "massive retaliation" would remain appropriate in the decades ahead.

"Would it not be better to save lives than to avenge them?" Mr. Reagan asked. "Are we not capable of demonstrating our peaceful intentions by applying all our abilities and our ingenuity to achieving a truly lasting stability? I think we are. Indeed, we must!"

Mr. Reagan then proposed a program to use American technology to find ways of destroying Soviet or other missiles launched against the United States.

"I know this is a formidable technical task, one that may not be accomplished before the end of this century," he said.

At a White House briefing, senior administration officials said the United States now spends about \$1 billion a year on ballistic missile

technology. They said the administration will prepare a program for increasing this amount in the next several months.

They said the program might involve lasers, microwave devices, particle beams and projectile beams. These devices, most of which are in a very early stage of development, in theory could be directed from satellites, airplanes or land-based installations to shoot down missiles in the air.

Some scientists have said that successful development of beam defenses could revolutionize nuclear strategy because up to now the idea of shooting missiles down after they are launched has been deemed impractical.

More than a decade ago, the Soviet Union and the United States signed and ratified a treaty on "defensive" strategic weapons, then known as the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. At the time many scientists

regarded ballistic missile systems as unworkable.

The rationale for the treaty was seen as an acknowledgment by the two superpowers that there was essentially no defense against a nuclear attack. But many experts felt that if one side acquired such an ability, it might then be tempted to strike first against the other, believing that it could still defend itself.

Mr. Reagan made an allusion Wednesday night to that danger, saying he recognized that "defensive systems" lead to "certain problems and ambiguities" and that "they can be viewed as fostering an aggressive policy, and no one wants that."

At the White House briefing, a senior administration official said Mr. Reagan's proposal to embark on research on defensive missile systems represented no threat to the Russians. Nor did it violate the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, he said, because that agreement barred the deployment of such systems, but not research and development of them.

He said the United States would consult with its allies and with the Russians before deploying any such system. He and others thus emphasized that Mr. Reagan's proposal should not be seen as an aggressive move. Rather, he said, it might lead to eventual arms reductions and less reliance on a policy of "basing your security on threatening others."

The official said Mr. Reagan was aware that the Russians might fear that the United States was seeking a first-strike ability. "This is in no sense his intention," the official said. The commitment Wednesday night, he said, was for research to be completed by "the turn of the century."

Mr. Reagan's proposal ran into immediate opposition in Congress. "I was deeply troubled by what I heard about the president's plans for militarizing outer space," said Senator Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, complained of "misleading real scare tactics and reckless 'Star Wars' schemes of the president." But Senator John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, said Mr. Reagan's proposal was good because "there are a number of potential means for new defensive weapons."

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## Missile Speech: A Bold Gamble

Effort May Increase Military Risks, Reopen Debate

By Michael Getler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's proposal to focus U.S. scientific skill on ways to shoot down Soviet missiles represents a bold gamble that could lead to a revolutionary military breakthrough or make his controversial military policies even more so.

In announcing his plan Wednesday night for an all-out research program to see if "we could intercept and destroy strategic ballistic missiles before they reached our own soil or that of our allies," Mr. Reagan sought to suggest that the wave of the future could be a shift from offensive to defensive weapons.

Such an idea could have some popular appeal. It could take some attention away from weapons of mass destruction, such as the new MX missile. It could also take some steam out of the nuclear freeze movement. It might make people feel more secure, the president noted, because it offers an alternative to automatic and instant retaliation if Soviet missiles are fired.

But Mr. Reagan's proposal also

could reopen the bitter debate that flourished in Washington in 1969 and 1970 over whether the United States should try to build an anti-ballistic missile defense system.

In 1972 the United States and the Soviet Union finally signed a treaty allowing each country to build a defense around a single city or military base and banning any-

thing more. The United States did not even activate the one site allowed because it was widely assumed then that ABMs do not work and that offense can always overwhelm defense.

The idea behind the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty was that defense was potentially dangerous and destabilizing because it might lead either superpower to think it could safely attack, then shoot down the other side's remaining missiles when it tried to retaliate. In short, the United States and Soviet Union agreed to leave their countries hostage so as to ensure that neither would strike first.

In his speech Wednesday night, Mr. Reagan acknowledged all the

pitfalls. It is still not at all clear that missiles can be shot down, and it may take until the end of the century to figure out if it is possible. And, he said, "If paired with offensive systems, they (ABMs) can be viewed as fostering an aggressive policy, and no one wants that."

Nevertheless, it is precisely those issues on which critics undoubtedly will focus: whether work on a defensive system will lead to a breach of the ABM treaty and a potential destabilizing effect by both superpowers for nuclear superiority based on defense as well as offense.

Such an accelerated program is certain to be even more expensive than the \$1 billion already spent annually on such research. There will be charges that countermeasures can always be developed against any defense and that the program is so long-range that another administration will probably stop it before it can produce much.

On the other hand, Mr. Reagan has launched a technological crusade, not as specific as the race to the moon but at least potentially im-

## Tass Says New Deterrence Policy Would Violate 1972 ABM Treaty

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Tass said Thursday that President Ronald Reagan's plans to switch U.S. strategic posture toward a nuclear deterrent based on an anti-ballistic missile defense would violate the 1972 Soviet-American Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

In its first response to Mr. Reagan's address Wednesday night, the government news agency described the president's plan as a major U.S. step toward acquiring "first strike" nuclear capability against the Soviet Union.

"The deployment of such anti-missile defense systems would be a direct violation of Soviet-American treaties on ABMs and the protocol regarding them," Tass said. It added that Mr. Reagan's decision to mount a long-term research and development program on anti-ballistic systems in itself ran counter to the 1972 pact.

The agency said that the treaty gives the United States the right to deploy its existing ABM forces around the U.S. missile base at Grand Forks, North Dakota, or to shift them to the Washington area.

Mr. Reagan's speech Wednesday night, Tass said, raised additional concerns in Moscow about "new policies of the United States aimed at achieving superiority in nuclear armaments over the Soviet Union and destroying the approximate

balance of power existing in the world."

Tass quoted U.S. officials as having asserted that the president's plan envisages the establishment of anti-ballistic missile systems based on the Earth and in orbit and added that the United States "is already spending \$1 billion" annually on the development of such new weapons.

Mr. Reagan had asserted that his proposal was consistent with the terms of the 1972 ABM treaty. He argued that a shift toward the ABM-based deterrent would mean that by the end of the century the United States could shoot down a threat of an instant nuclear retaliation in favor of defense systems capable of destroying Soviet missiles before they could reach their targets.

Tass characterized Mr. Reagan's address as another instance of "military hysteria" designed to push the administration's "mammoth arms buildup programs" through Congress.

Egon Bahr, the disarmament expert for West Germany's opposition Social Democratic Party and a critic of Mr. Reagan, said the idea of doing away with the strategy of massive retaliation and replacing it with defensive systems could be productive. The Associated Press reported.

However, he added, it "could become extremely divisive between the Europeans and the United States" because it seems to be part of the plan to build a "fortress America" that shows that the United States is more concerned about its own safety than that of its allies.

In Paris, Le Monde suggested Mr. Reagan's new system could not be achieved until the end of the century and in the interim "the strategic relationship with the Soviet Union requires a position of strength that can only be assured by modernization" of present nuclear weapons.

The newspaper said that over the long term "one could rejoice at being present for the end of arms of massive destruction. But this would be to misunderstand the resources of the human spirit."

■ U.S. Assailed at Geneva

The Soviet Union accused the United States on Thursday of using the Geneva negotiations on European-based missiles simply to buy time for the deployment of medium-range U.S. missiles in Western Europe later this year. The Associated Press reported from Geneva.

Ambassador Victor L. Israelyan of the Soviet Union told the 40-nation Disarmament Committee that 16 months of negotiations on European-based missiles had not produced any measure of progress.

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The White House said that this photograph shows Soviet weapons at Sandino airfield in Nicaragua.

### Aides Disagreed on Photo Use

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's use of aerial reconnaissance photographs to illustrate Soviet military expansion in the Caribbean region represented a compromise among his national security advisers about the disclosure of classified information, according to intelligence officials.

Mr. Reagan and William P. Clark, the White House adviser on national security, these officials said, considered declassifying photographs taken by U.S. satellites that show new military installations and armament factories in the Soviet Union.

Defense and intelligence officials, however, argued that disclosure of these photographs would break the government's long-standing policy of not declassifying the products of satellite surveillance.

Although the public has known for more than a decade that the United States and the Soviet Union use satellites to spy on each other, the U.S. government has never declassified satellite photographs. The photographs of the Soviet missiles buildup in Cuba that President John F. Kennedy displayed in 1962, for example, were taken from planes.

forced by agreements with individual countries.

Particular emphasis would be placed on aiding poor nations to form their own policies to ensure greater self-sufficiency, particularly in agriculture, and to boost rural development.

Mr. Pisani said the new policy would concentrate on meeting objectives rather than simply aiding large projects, thus it would be a more appropriate form of aid for poor countries.

"We shall now define the objectives first and then decide what best to finance," he said.

Details of financing the agreement had not yet been worked out, but the commission wanted member states to increase substantially the funds available, he said.

The community and its member states spend about \$13 billion a year on aid, or a little more than 0.5 percent of their gross national product — more than twice that of

the United States. The Lomé Convention accounts for more than \$5.5 billion of the aid and also allows the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries duty-free access to the community for a range of products.

Diplomats said the proposed increase in expenditure was likely to run into opposition from member states, where economic recession has led to often fierce cuts in spending.

But Mr. Pisani said: "European countries will tend to think that their crisis is the most serious, but we must convince them that developing nations have even more severe problems."

The commission will add more details to the package in the next two months before it is presented to member states for approval. Talks on the new Lomé Convention start in September.

Mr. Pisani said part of the em-

phasis on self-reliance would include a more extensive scheme to help poor countries improve exploitation of mineral resources and stabilize export revenue from commodities such as coffee and cocoa.

Similar arrangements already exist, but in the past two years they have run into problems because of falling world market prices and inadequate funds, he said.

The EC Commission also proposed Thursday a \$100-million aid program for the British province of Northern Ireland. Officials said the money would be spent on urban renewal projects in Belfast.

Other proposals included slowing the spread of deserts, which are increasing by about two million hectares (10 million acres) a year and wiping out precious farmland. Mr. Pisani also presented plans to reform the current system of food aid, which he said often depresses local market prices.



President Ronald Reagan posed before giving his speech on U.S. military preparedness. To his side is a photograph of a Soviet-built MiG-23 at an airfield in western Cuba.

## Barney Clark Dies After 112 Days Of Life With a Mechanical Heart

By Lawrence K. Altman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dr. Barney B. Clark, 62, the first human recipient of a permanent artificial heart, died Wednesday night at the University of Utah Medical Center, 112 days after the plastic and aluminum device was implanted in his chest.

Dr. Clark died of "circulatory collapse and secondary multiorgan system failure" at 10:02 P.M. Mountain Standard Time, according to John Dwan, a hospital spokesman.

"It is a sad time for all of us," Mr. Dwan said. "He was an incredible man, one of the strongest men I have ever known, one of the strongest families I have ever known. He did a service to mankind, and the knowledge that we will gain from him will serve us all."

"He died in peace and with dignity," Mr. Dwan said. "The mood in the unit was quiet, subdued and dignified. It was very professional."

Mr. Dwan said Dr. Clark was surrounded by his physicians, Dr. William C. DeVries, Dr. Lyle Joyce and Dr. Chase N. Peterson, at the time of his death at the Salt Lake City facility.

Dr. Clark's wife, Una Loy, was in the intensive care unit at the time, but was not in the room. Dr. Clark, a retired dentist, never left the hospital after the operation Dec. 2. His death followed a sudden, brief and unexplained drop in the amount of blood pumped by the heart earlier Wednesday.

His doctors had downgraded his condition to critical from fair Wednesday and had moved him back to the surgical intensive care unit not only because of the crisis that developed at 12:15 P.M. but also because his kidney failure was becoming worse.

[Dr. Robert Jarvik, inventor of

the artificial heart, said Thursday that Dr. Clark's "blood pressure just kept dropping and it couldn't be maintained." The Associated Press reported from Salt Lake City.

"It was over a matter of hours when it became apparent that nothing could be done," Dr. Jarvik said at a news conference Thursday. "I was there, the team was together with him, so there was a time when we knew, I cried a little, and it's not all out yet."

[Dr. DeVries said, "It became obvious at the very end that he was neurologically not responsive to any stimulus we gave him."

"His blood pressure was incapable of sustaining life in any form we knew," Dr. DeVries said at the news conference. "He was essentially dead... his heart was turned off."

The rapid deterioration of Dr. Clark's condition was announced Wednesday night by Dr. Peterson, the university's vice president for

health sciences, who said Dr. Clark was in "immediate subacute danger" as a result of the sudden low blood flow, his deteriorating kidney function and unexplained fever.

"Now it is simply a matter of watching and caring in multiple, nonspecific ways for a patient who is very sick, and sick in multiple ways," Dr. Peterson said. "After the crisis began, Dr. Clark 'woke up,' his eyes were open, and he said a few words to people," Dr. Peterson said at an earlier news conference.

When Dr. Clark's doctors arrived at his bedside just after noon, they found that his cardiac output, or the amount of blood pumped by the heart in a minute, had dropped abruptly, Dr. Peterson said.

Dr. Clark's blood pressure and oxygenation were maintained throughout this period largely because the doctors were able to adjust the air compressors that controlled the artificial heart.

X-rays had shown that the valves in the artificial heart were functioning normally and tests of lung function were normal.

Dr. Peterson, when asked what might have caused the sudden drop in cardiac output, said Wednesday night that one possibility was a blood clot that had formed in Dr. Clark's legs or pelvis and that had broken off, traveled through the blood system and lodged in his lungs.

However, Dr. Peterson stressed there were other possibilities and that a firm diagnosis had not been made.

Dr. Peterson said Dr. Clark's major problems were "kidney insufficiency, overhydration and the possibility of an infection with cytomegalovirus."

Cytomegalovirus infection is a frequent complication after blood transfusions, which Dr. Clark received Jan. 18 before he had surgery to stop a severe nosebleed.

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## EC Aid Plan Stresses 3d World Self-Reliance

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Commission, in a break with traditional development assistance, outlined radical plans Thursday for a long-term aid program designed to increase self-reliance in poor countries.

"It is not a question of projects but policies," said Edgar Pisani, the commissioner responsible for aid to the Third World. "We are turning development aid on its head."

Mr. Pisani was presenting the commission's proposals for the renewal of the European Community's Lomé Convention, a trade and aid pact linking 63 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries to the community.

He said at a news conference that the commission wanted the new Lomé Convention, which begins in 1985 when the current five-year agreement expires, to be of unlimited duration. It would be en-

forced by agreements with individual countries. Particular emphasis would be placed on aiding poor nations to form their own policies to ensure greater self-sufficiency, particularly in agriculture, and to boost rural development.

Mr. Pisani said the new policy would concentrate on meeting objectives rather than simply aiding large projects, thus it would be a more appropriate form of aid for poor countries.

"We shall now define the objectives first and then decide what best to finance," he said.

Details of financing the agreement had not yet been worked out, but the commission wanted member states to increase substantially the funds available, he said.

The community and its member states spend about \$13 billion a year on aid, or a little more than 0.5 percent of their gross national product — more than twice that of

the United States. The Lomé Convention accounts for more than \$5.5 billion of the aid and also allows the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries duty-free access to the community for a range of products.

Diplomats said the proposed increase in expenditure was likely to run into opposition from member states, where economic recession has led to often fierce cuts in spending.

But Mr. Pisani said: "European countries will tend to think that their crisis is the most serious, but we must convince them that developing nations have even more severe problems."

The commission will add more details to the package in the next two months before it is presented to member states for approval. Talks on the new Lomé Convention start in September.

Mr. Pisani said part of the em-

phasis on self-reliance would include a more extensive scheme to help poor countries improve exploitation of mineral resources and stabilize export revenue from commodities such as coffee and cocoa.

Similar arrangements already exist, but in the past two years they have run into problems because of falling world market prices and inadequate funds, he said.

The EC Commission also proposed Thursday a \$100-million aid program for the British province of Northern Ireland. Officials said the money would be spent on urban renewal projects in Belfast.

Other proposals included slowing the spread of deserts, which are increasing by about two million hectares (10 million acres) a year and wiping out precious farmland. Mr. Pisani also presented plans to reform the current system of food aid, which he said often depresses local market prices.



## Andropov Is Reported Undergoing Treatment For Kidney Ailment

By Dusko Doder

**MOSCOW** — Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, was under hospital care last week following an attack of a kidney ailment, according to well-informed Soviet and diplomatic sources.

They said Wednesday night that the condition of Mr. Andropov, 68, was not causing serious concern, that he has been recovering normally and that it was possible he could resume his public duties this week.

It was not possible to obtain any formal comment on the state of Mr. Andropov's health.

The sources said the new Soviet Communist Party general secretary was suffering from nephritis. He was said to require periodical rest periods and to be subjected to a strict diet. Nephritis, once called Bright's disease, is a chronic disease of the kidneys that is characterized by inflammation and degeneration of the organs.

The first speculation that something unusual may have happened in the Soviet leadership came last weekend when the customary communiqué on the weekly meetings of the Politburo failed to appear. Since he replaced Leonid I. Brezhnev in November, Mr. Andropov had instituted weekly communiqués of Politburo meetings that are held on Thursdays.

The Soviet leader vanished from public view after his last public function March 15, when he met with senior Communist Party officials from the Warsaw Pact countries and from Cuba, Mongolia, Laos and Vietnam.

A flurry of speculation about Mr. Andropov's health followed the brief visit to Budapest Tuesday of the Soviet defense minister, Dmitri F. Ustinov. Marshal Ustinov left for Hungary in the morning and returned home in the evening after meeting the Hungarian party leader, János Kádár, and other senior officials.

Mr. Andropov's illness may have affected the scheduling of Mr. Ustinov's visit, which was unusually short. After Mr. Andropov, Marshal Ustinov is believed to be the ranking member of the current leadership and the senior figure on the Defense Council, and as such he could not afford to be absent from Moscow for a long period.

However, the fact that Marshal Ustinov went to Budapest and that Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov is continuing his five-day visit to Yugoslavia suggests that Mr. Andropov's condition was not regarded as very serious.

There was no information on whether the Soviet leader was actually placed in a hospital or whether medical equipment had been hauled to his country house outside Moscow. "Hospitalization," as used in reference to the leadership, could be either. He is believed to be resting at his house now.

When last seen by Western journalists at close range almost a year ago, Mr. Andropov appeared to be frail. He has been maintaining a vigorous pace in his functions since he became Soviet leader.

During the past six months, Mr. Andropov had lost a good deal of weight. He had also appeared pale at the most recent photographs. His last published picture was on March 3, when he met with a Mozambican government delegation led by President Samora Machel.

It should become clear in the next few days whether the Soviet leader has recovered from his ailment. The Politburo was due to meet Thursday, Mr. Andropov also is scheduled to meet with United Nations Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar, who is due to arrive here Sunday.

As party leader, he also is expected to attend a March 30 Kremlin ceremony commemorating the 100th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx.

**Gromyko Is Promoted**  
Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, 73, was named Thursday as first deputy prime minister by the presidium of the Supreme Soviet in Moscow, the news agency Tass reported, according to Reuters.

Mr. Gromyko becomes the third first deputy to Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov. The appointment is a promotion for Mr. Gromyko, who has been foreign minister since 1957 and a Politburo member since 1973.

His age makes it unlikely that his appointment is a preparation to take over from Mr. Tikhonov, 76. The appointment could be intended merely as a mark of recognition of Mr. Gromyko's long career.



A French soldier, a member of the peace force, leaps from a building onto Beirut's Holiday Inn during training exercises. The hotel was ruined during the 1975-76 civil war.

## Lebanon Sets April 2 Deadline For Agreement on Troop Pullout

By Jonathan C. Randal

**BEIRUT** — Lebanon's frustration with Israel in the three-month negotiations on withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon spilled into the open Thursday with government officials announcing an April 2 deadline for reaching final agreement.

Officials made clear that Lebanon had neither the power nor intention to break off the stalemate talks. Rather, the deadline appeared designed to underline Lebanese determination to stick close to the United States, which the Beirut government has entrusted with obtaining the withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian guerrilla forces from the country.

Official sources, reiterating earlier support for U.S. positions worked out in concert last week in Washington, suggested that if no agreement was reached by April 2, the Lebanese government would go back to the United States authorities for more forceful backing.

Lebanese officials basically see their diplomatic efforts as aimed at preventing Israel from talking down terms for withdrawal of Israeli troops.

Thus, the major Lebanese diplomatic effort in Washington earlier this month was designed principally to put Lebanon's views before the U.S. government, Congress and

public. That is something at which Israel has long excelled, but Lebanese governments rarely have.

Specifically, the presence of several ministers — and former Prime Minister Saef Salam representing Lebanon's Muslims — was meant to frustrate Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir's efforts to split President Ronald Reagan and his Middle East negotiating team, headed by Philip C. Habib and his deputy, Morris Draper.

The major stumbling block in the negotiations concerns the future of Saad Haddad, a cashiered Lebanese Army major. Israel insists that he remain at the head of his militia in southern Lebanon, which is paid, armed and supplied by Israel. Lebanon is willing to incorporate his militiamen in two or three brigades of Lebanese troops for duty in the south, but refuses to give him a command position.

Lebanese officials, however, have made it clear that they feel the Haddad issue, although vital, is simply symptomatic of Israeli tactics, which tend to reopen debate on questions that both the United States and Lebanon thought had been settled.

With such tactics in mind, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan was quoted as saying that Lebanon's position had reached a turning point. Lebanon, he was quoted by government media as having said, has "given all it could in a way that

would preserve its sovereignty and integrity."

He and other government members have been saying much the same even before the visit to Washington produced a wave of temporary optimism about the pace of the troop withdrawal negotiations.

**Lebanese Police Patrols**

About 4,000 Lebanese police in armored personnel carriers and jeeps launched 24-hour patrols of Beirut Thursday to guard against new attacks on the multinational peacekeeping force. The Associated Press reported. The patrols resulted from last week's ambushes in which five U.S. marines and nine Italian troops were wounded.

**Interview Ban Overturned**

Israel's supreme court ruled Thursday that the Israel Broadcasting Authority could not ban interviews with supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the Israeli-held West Bank and Gaza Strip. Reuters reported from Tel Aviv.

The court said a new regulation banning such interviews in the Israeli media infringed on freedom of expression.

Reuven Yaron, head of the authority, said on Israel Radio later that the broadcasting organization would fully comply with the ruling and did not plan to reformulate the ban.

## U.S. Panel Sees Need to Protect Steel

Proposals on Imports To Be Offered in May

By Stuart Auerbach

**WASHINGTON** — The U.S. International Trade Commission found Thursday that rapidly increased imports of specialty steel products, largely from Japan and Western Europe, have hurt domestic producers to the degree that they require protection.

The commission said it would recommend to the White House early in May what type of relief would best help the \$2-billion-a-year industry.

Steel industry spokesmen had argued that the sale of imported products had doubled from 1980 to 1982 despite the recession and a shrinking American market. Sales dropped in the period from \$2.5 billion a year to \$2 billion.

Adolph J. Lena, chairman of a steel industry advisory commission, welcomed the trade panel's decision as "confirmation of the tragic fact that our industry has been severely injured by imports, most of which are coming into our markets in violation of our laws."

The specialty steel industry, which accounts for only 2 percent of steel tonnage but 10 percent of its value, produces the high-priced stainless and rustproof steel products vital to modern industry. It is used in the manufacture of roller bearings, silversware, rifle barrels, nuclear power plants and ocean-going ships.

The investigation covered imports from Japan, West Germany, France, Sweden and Spain, among other countries.

"Imports have increased during the time of our investigation," said Alfred Eckes, chairman of the trade commission. "There is incontrovertible evidence of serious injury to the domestic industries. Employment is down, production has fallen and profits are lower."

"There is abundant evidence of underselling at the same time that foreign market share expanded," Mr. Eckes noted.

Commissioner Veronica A. Haggard added that imports reached record highs since 1978 as domestic consumption fell to its lowest level.

The two commissioners found that all four categories of specialty steel covered by their investigation — alloy tool steel, stainless steel bar and wire rod, stainless steel sheet and strips, and stainless steel plate — have been injured by imports.

The third commissioner, Paula Stern, disagreed in the case of stainless steel plate, finding that imports were not as important as other factors for the industry's decline.

President Ronald Reagan requested the investigation in November after a consortium of 16 American companies complained that foreign competitors had an unfair advantage in the U.S. market because they received subsidies from their governments. The domestic industry blamed cut-rate imports for a loss of as much as one-third of its business and the layoffs of 60,000 workers.

"Petitioners' allegations are well-founded," Mr. Reagan said in a memo to William E. Brock, the U.S. special trade representative, ordering him to request the inquiry.

He continued: "The United States believes that subsidies have been provided by the government of Austria in the form of grants and capitalization, by the government of Sweden in the form of preferential loans, loan guarantees and grants, and by the European Community and its member governments in the form of preferential loans... and other practices."

Industry figures showed that imports increased almost 37 percent in 1980 and 1981 and jumped another 18 percent in 1982. Imports accounted for 11.7 percent of sales in 1980, increasing to more than 20 percent last year. In some products, especially tool steel, imports now amount to half the American market.

## New Reagan Plan Is Said to Alter Trade Ban Policy

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — President Ronald Reagan, at a meeting of the National Security Council, has agreed to defend a potentially explosive East-West trade issue by agreeing to permit companies to honor existing contracts most of the time when trade restrictions are imposed, administration officials reported.

President Reagan is said to have decided on a plan that would protect existing contracts, "unless he decided that it was in the overriding national interest not to," as a source put it.

The issue arose in connection with legislation that the administration plans to propose defining presidential powers in future trade restriction cases. The proposal would put forth the president's position on renewal of the Export Administration Act.

This was the first indication that the administration would honor corporate requests to leave existing contracts in place even though they might conflict with a trade embargo imposed by the president.

The reported decision at the National Security Council Wednesday was portrayed by administration officials as a concession to the point of view of multinational companies and West European governments.

## Bold Gamble For Reagan

(Continued from Page 1)

portant, to see if American technological progress can achieve a radical shift in emphasis that might "free the world from the threat of nuclear war."

Because this project was launched from the White House, it is apt to be taken more seriously and to be more controversial than if it came from the Pentagon.

Such a crusade is almost certain to rattle the Kremlin because it tends to emphasize U.S. technological strength. Many specialists believe that if there were an ABM race, the United States would win.

Henry Kendall, a physics professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and chairman of the Union of Concerned Scientists, said Wednesday night that "the Soviet Union would not stand idly by while we deploy such a system that might effectively disarm them."

Mr. Kendall suggested the Russians might even try to attack the system before it is completed.



Graham Greene

## French Court Fines Greene In Libel Case

New York Times Service

**PARIS** — A French civil court convicted Graham Greene, the British novelist, and three French publications of defamation Wednesday.

The case involved statements that Mr. Greene made about a man who had married the daughter of one of Mr. Greene's friends.

The court ordered Mr. Greene to pay a fine of 30,000 francs (\$4,150), and levied 10,000-franc fines against the directors of a newspaper and two magazines that had published Mr. Greene's statements. The journals involved were Le Matin de Paris, Le Nouvel Observateur and VSD.

In its ruling, the court dismissed defamation charges brought against The New York Times and its former Paris bureau chief, Richard Eder. Mr. Eder's article on Mr. Greene's charges appeared in February 1982.

The case involved the daughter of a couple Mr. Greene befriended when he was visiting the Congo in 1960. The daughter, Martine Cloetta, married Daniel Guy, who like Mr. Greene lives in the area around Nice on the Mediterranean coast.

The marriage broke up in 1979 and Mrs. Guy received custody of two children. After the divorce, Mr. Guy is alleged to have visited the home of Mrs. Guy's parents, assaulted the father, and taken one of the children.

The police took no action against Mr. Guy, and this sent Mr. Greene on a long investigation into corruption in Nice. He charged that Mr. Guy, who had a criminal record, had been protected by corrupt police.

In ruling against Mr. Greene in the suit brought by Mr. Guy, the Paris court declared that the writer "knew perfectly that his affirmations were susceptible of doing damage to the honor and esteem of the plaintiff."

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## 3-Year Austerity Plan for Poland Includes New Taxes, Higher Costs

By John Kifner

**WARSAW** — The Polish government called on Poles to work harder as it presented to parliament a three-year austerity plan for dealing with the country's economic ills.

Under the plan, workers face longer hours, higher prices, new taxes and the loss of such privileges as first crack at buying the goods they make.

Warning Wednesday that "the material basis of the national existence" was endangered, the government listed Poland's troubles as including its \$26-billion indebtedness to the West, the Western policy of sanctions imposed after the imposition of martial law in December 1981, "a significant regression in the standard of living" and a generally unfavorable worldwide financial climate.

The government also cited investments in projects that could not be completed and an imbalance between a surplus of money in some hands and a shortage of consumer goods.

It appeared, however, that even

if the austerity goals were fulfilled by the end of 1985, the level of production would be less than it was in 1980, the year when economic unrest led to the formation of the independent Solidarity trade union movement.

The economic program is aimed at increasing industrial production by 14 to 16 percent, mainly by higher productivity and more efficient management.

In Wednesday's session, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, strengthened the control of the military by moving two of his colleagues into key cabinet posts.

General Tadeusz Hupalowksi was named chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, a watchdog agency replacing Mieczyslaw Moczar, Mr. Moczar, 70, was a tough in-fighter in political battles over the years and was associated with the anti-Semitic purges of the late 1960s.

General Hupalowksi had been minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection. The new minister of administration is General Wlodzimierz Oliva, the commander of the Warsaw garrison.

Meanwhile, Lech Walesa, who headed the outlawed Solidarity union, said he and his wife, Danuta, had been summoned to appear Friday before tax inspectors in Gdansk. He had previously been questioned about the finances of Solidarity.

In Warsaw, the former Solidarity press spokesman, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, who was released from internment in December, was briefly taken into custody by the security police as he was drinking coffee with a Western reporter. Mr. Onyszkiewicz was among former Solidarity officials who met Sunday with Mr. Walesa in a Warsaw church.

The crux of the austerity program outlined Wednesday is to get more work out of a labor force that is hampered by inefficiency and a shortage of raw materials.

## 4 Quakes Strike Greece

United Press International

**ATHENS** — Four strong earthquakes hit western Greece and the Ionian Sea islands last Wednesday and Thursday, injuring at least seven persons and causing damage to scores of houses, officials said.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Bulgaria Denies Defector's Story

**ROME (UPI)** — The Bulgarian Embassy said Thursday that a defector who accused Sofia and Moscow of involvement in a plot to kill Pope John Paul II was doing so out of a personal vendetta.

The embassy was responding to a New York Times article that said Jordan Mantarov, 48, a former deputy commercial attaché at the Bulgarian Embassy in Paris, had made the allegations to French intelligence officials after defecting. According to The New York Times, Mr. Mantarov told French intelligence officials that the Soviet KGB and the Bulgarian intelligence agency were behind Mehmet Ali Agca's attempt to kill the pope on May 13, 1981.

"Mantarov was never in France as a diplomat or as a secret agent," the Bulgarian Embassy spokesman said in Rome. "His so-called revelations are designed to exploit this situation for his own personal settling of accounts."

### Walesa Cites 3 Assassination Plots

**NEW YORK (UPI)** — Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Polish union Solidarity, says he believes three different assassination plots were launched against him in 1981.

Mr. Walesa, in an interview with ABC News from his Gdansk home Wednesday, said that in addition to a previously reported attempt against him in Rome there was also one in Geneva and one in Poland. He has heard of three efforts but doesn't have firsthand knowledge, he said.

The Rome attempt was thwarted when Mr. Walesa failed to show up for a private walk with colleagues — without the bodyguards who normally accompany him. The second attempt, he said, was in Geneva where he was attending an international labor convention and the third 10 days before the Polish military government declared martial law on Dec. 13, 1981, and detained him.

### EC and ASEAN Denounce Vietnam

**BANGKOK (Combined Dispatches)** — The European Community and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations jointly condemned Vietnam on Thursday for its four-year military occupation of Cambodia.

At the start of a two-day ministerial conference, foreign ministers from the 10 EC nations and the five ASEAN countries denounced Hanoi's presence in Cambodia as a threat to international peace and security.

The conference also touched on trade and the community's investment in Southeast Asia.

The ASEAN ministers, from Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines, met separately Wednesday and affirmed their view that any Cambodian settlement must be based on UN resolutions and a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops.



Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain greeted Secretary of State Caspar W. Weinberger Thursday in Madrid.

### Spain Urged to Fulfill NATO Role

**MADRID (AP)** — U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger made a strong plea Thursday for Spain's total integration into NATO, to "help preserve the security for all of Western Europe."

Speaking at a dinner sponsored by the Spanish Foreign Affairs Institute, a private body, Mr. Weinberger said "in the past Spanish bravery has led to the expulsion of invaders, but only after untold hardship, great sacrifice and legendary courage."

Mr. Weinberger arrived in Spain Wednesday on a 48-hour visit. Spain became the 16th member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization last May under the previous government but its armed forces are not integrated into NATO's military command structure. The new Socialist government campaigned in October's general election for a referendum on NATO membership.

### S. Africa Warned on Population

**CAPE TOWN (AP)** — A government-sponsored report warns that South Africa faces "awesome consequences" unless it slows the growth of the black population by more than half.

The study, released Wednesday, says the nation of 29 million can support a population of about 80 million, but the current growth rate among the 21 million blacks means they alone would surpass that figure in about 50 years.

The report urges the government to launch a broad program to improve education and health care, with an emphasis on family planning for blacks, Asians and coloreds (persons of mixed race). The report says the current 5.2 children born to each black family should be reduced to the current figure for whites, two children per family, in the next four decades.

### Zimbabwe Expels U.K. Reporter

**HARARE, Zimbabwe (WP)** — The government on Thursday ordered the expulsion of a British reporter, escalating its offensive against foreign press coverage of alleged army atrocities against civilians.

Nick Worrall, correspondent for The Guardian, was ordered by immigration authorities to leave Zimbabwe by the end of the month after information Minister Nathan Shamuyirira said the journalist's accreditation had been withdrawn and he had "been declared an undesirable person and an enemy of the people of Zimbabwe."

The minister specifically criticized Mr. Worrall's coverage of the military offensive against armed dissidents in Matabeleland. Numerous correspondents have reported from the area that troops have brutally killed hundreds of civilians, many of them members of the party of the self-exiled opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo. The Foreign Correspondents' Association sent a letter to the minister strongly protesting the expulsion.

### French Junior Ministers Named

**PARIS (Combined Dispatches)** — The government of President Francois Mitterrand named 20 secretaries of state and eight junior ministers Thursday. They will participate in meetings of the 15-member cabinet only on matters relating to their particular area.

Among those whose jobs were reduced to junior-minister level were Culture Minister Jack Lang, Communications Minister Georges Fillard and Postal Minister Louis Mèxandré.

A surprise in the new list was the inclusion of Hugues Bouchard, leader of the small Unified Socialist Party and an unsuccessful candidate in the 1981 presidential election, as secretary of state for the environment. From the other side of the leftist spectrum, the leader of the moderate Movement of Leftist Radicals, Roger Gérard Schwartz, was appointed secretary of state for education.

### Japan May Allow U.S. to Use Port

**TOKYO (UPI)** — The Japanese government will consider designating the southern city of Sasabo as the home port of the USS Enterprise if the U.S. government requests it, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Thursday.

Replying to a question about the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier from a Communist Party member of the Diet, Mr. Abe said that Japan will deal with any such request in the context of the U.S.-Japanese security treaty.

The 75,700-ton Enterprise has been docked at Sasabo, 600 miles (900 kilometers) south of Tokyo, since Monday after taking part in the annual U.S.-South Korea military exercise code-named Team Spirit 83. Sasabo demonstrators who protested the vessel's presence early in the week have since mostly dispersed.

### For the Record

**NEW DELHI (UPI)** — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will take "appropriate steps" to end the 30-month-old Gulf war between Iran and Iraq, Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao told Parliament Thursday. He gave no indication of the steps Mrs. Gandhi was planning.

**SAINT PIERRE DE CURTILE, France (Reuters)** — Thousands of mourners, including King Juan Carlos I of Spain, King Baudouin I of Belgium and Prince Rainier III of Monaco, paid their respects Thursday to Umberto II of Italy, who died last week. The exiled king of Italy was to be buried in the family vault here.

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# Reagan and His Political Opponents Escalate Religious and Moralistic Rhetoric

By Bill Peterson  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On March 8, President Ronald Reagan took to the presidential pulpit in Orlando, Florida, and in a speech before the National Association of Evangelicals described his domestic and foreign policies in almost entirely moralistic and religious terms.

Mr. Reagan said that critics of his policies on arms control and military spending were trying to place "the United States in a position of military and moral inferiority." He described the Cold War as a "struggle between right and wrong, good and evil."

And he said his administration's efforts to ban abortion, reinstate public school prayer and require

nouffication of parents when teenage girls seek prescription birth-control devices reflected "a great spiritual awakening" and "moral renewal" sweeping the nation.

That same day, 18 major religious leaders stepped onto the political stage in Washington, condemning the president's budget in unusually harsh and moralistic terms.

This moralizing debate stretches across the whole range of domestic and foreign policy, from Mr. Reagan's budget cuts to unemployment, and from the effects of his tax cut to the military buildup.

Last year, Catholic bishops issued a draft "Pastoral Letter on Peace and War" challenging the U.S. strategy of nuclear deterrence.

It escalated as many religious groups called for a nuclear freeze, and questioned military aid to Latin American countries.

Each side has attempted to claim moral superiority in arguments about war and peace, human survival and the basic fairness of administration policies.

When Vice President George Bush toured Europe last month, for example, he argued that the administration's proposal to eliminate all medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe is "the strong moral position." When Secretary of State George P. Shultz recently appeared before a Senate subcommittee, he criticized "churchmen who want to see Soviet influence in El Salvador improved."

The Orlando speech was an important point and attracted the most attention and controversy. Henry Steele Commager, the historian, said: "It was the worst presidential speech in American history, and I've read them all. No other presidential speech has ever so flaunted grandiose moral claims for their positions. During the Civil War, Lincoln wryly observed that the North and the South claimed God's backing and 'both may be, and one must be, wrong.'"

Mr. Reagan went to the moral

Each side is attempting to assert moral superiority on the topic of war and peace.

grantly aided the government into religion. It was a gross appeal to religious prejudice.

But politicians have always liked to suggest they are on the side of the angels. Theodore Roosevelt explicitly called the presidency "a bully pulpit" for moral leadership.

On the other hand, some presidents have shied away from making

the temptation of pride — the temptation blithely to declare "yourself above it all" and to ignore "the aggressive impulses of an evil empire" and "thereby remove yourself from the struggle between right and wrong, good and evil."

In late January he gave a highly charged speech to religious broadcasters in which he urged the nation to "face the future with the Bible" and pledged unremitting support for constitutional amendments that would ban abortion and permit school prayer. He recently met privately with the founder of Moral Majority, Jerry Falwell, a frequent White House guest, for 70 minutes.

Leaders of the major Protestant groups have been largely ignored by Mr. Reagan. In their view, the

president is interested only in the views of the religious far right.

"Under Ford and Carter, I was invited to the White House a half-dozen times, but I haven't been asked once under Reagan," said Kenneth L. Tieszen, president of the Disciples of Christ, a 1.2-million-member church, and one of the signers of the March 8 statement on the president's budget.

Other signers included elected leaders of Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, Jewish, Unitarian and Quaker groups, the Church of the Brethren and the United Church of Christ. It was also endorsed by Ron Kriemeyer, director of the domestic social development office of the U.S. Catholic Conference.

The statement, delivered at a news conference in Washington,

was an unusually harsh attack on Mr. Reagan's economic and military policies that suggested that the president lacked compassion and a sense of justice.

Calling the U.S. budget the government's "most important moral statement," it said Mr. Reagan was rejecting "the rights of the poor," "the rights of the unemployed," and the "rights of all human beings to live their lives in peace and security."

The budget, it said, "continues the policy of using unemployment as the principal weapon to fight inflation" and "equates peacekeeping with firepower and thereby increases our insecurity as more and more destabilizing weapons systems are added to an already bloated arsenal."

The rate would increase to 7.51 percent in 1988 before reaching the scheduled level of 7.65 percent in 1990.

Single beneficiaries with an income from all sources of more than \$25,000, and married beneficiaries with incomes of more than \$32,000, would have their benefits subject to federal income taxes. Half of the old-age benefits or half the excess combined taxable income over the threshold, whichever is less, would be taxable.

The tax on the self-employed, now 9.35 percent, would be increased, but a credit against the tax would be provided.

Federal employee unions mounted a formidable radio, television and lobbying campaign to defeat efforts to include new government workers in Social Security, maintaining that such a decision would erode the financial base of the Civil Service Retirement System and contending that no retirement system had been established for new workers.

Payroll taxes paid by individuals and employers, now 6.7 percent on the first \$35,700 of income, would rise to 7 percent next Jan. 1.

The House version, however, would increase the retirement age to 66 years by the year 2009 and to age 67 by the year 2027.

These were other elements of the Senate bill.

The House bill, which followed the recommendations of the National Commission on Social Security Reform, would have forced all new federal employees to join the system beginning next Jan. 1.

Congressional leaders said that they hoped to present a final bill to Mr. Reagan before Congress leaves

## In Setback for Reagan, House Backs Budget Offered by Democrats

By William J. Eaton  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Democratic-controlled House of Representatives has dealt President Ronald Reagan a major blow by adopting a 1984 budget that calls for scaling down his proposed military buildup, increasing social welfare spending and raising \$30 billion in taxes in the fiscal year starting Oct. 1.

The vote Wednesday was 229-196 in the first Democratic budget victory since Mr. Reagan took office and the biggest setback he has suffered on an economic measure since becoming president.

Four Republicans voted for the Democrats' budget and 36 Democrats, mainly Southern conservatives, voted against it.

The budget calls for spending of \$86.5 billion and a deficit of \$17.4 billion in 1984, as against the president's original proposal for spending \$84.5 billion with a deficit of \$18.7 billion.

The spending plan reverses Mr. Reagan's priorities by providing billions more for education, food stamps, welfare, child nutrition and other programs that the president wanted to reduce.

Certain to be modified later in negotiations with the Republican-

controlled Senate, the budget was adopted despite Mr. Reagan's protests that it would bring "joy to the Kremlin" and prevent economic recovery.

The president's budget, widely criticized by Republicans as well as Democrats because of its request for almost \$245 billion in military spending, never came to a vote. Republicans decided not to offer a substitute for the Democrats' plan, and amendments were not allowed.

Top House Democrats emphasized that the measure was more of a negotiating stance than a final product, because the spending and taxation targets were sure to be revised after the Republican-controlled Senate adopts its budget and the two versions are reconciled in a Senate-House conference committee.

"This is the most partisan political platform statement I have ever seen," said Representative Trent Lott, the Mississippi Republican who is the House minority whip. Representative James R. Jones, an Oklahoma Democrat and chairman of the House Budget Committee, however, noted that the House Republicans did not offer any alternative.

The roll-call vote ended about a



James R. Jones



Trent Lott

half-hour before the president made a nationally televised speech in support of a full military buildup, a key issue in the daylong House debate.

In an effort to reverse some of the spending reductions Mr. Reagan made in his first two years in office, the Democratic budget would add \$1.5 billion for child nutrition, food stamps, welfare, Medicaid and social services in the next fiscal year. It also would make room for a \$1.7-billion job program and provide nearly \$1 billion more in energy assistance for low-income people.

Instead of the president's plan for a yearlong, government-wide pay freeze, the Democratic proposal would allow a 4-percent pay increase for all federal employees, in-

cluding members of the armed services.

On military spending, the Democrats proposed a 4-percent increase over the rate of inflation, to contrast with Mr. Reagan's request for a 10-percent inflation-adjusted raise in military outlays.

The Democrats' plan would lower actual military-spending outlays from Mr. Reagan's proposed \$244.7 billion in 1984 to \$235.4 billion, a reduction of \$9.3 billion.

The budget did not specify how the additional \$30 billion in taxes would be raised, but Republicans fear that Democrats will try to get most of it by eliminating the 10-percent income-tax reduction scheduled to take effect July 1, a reduction that Mr. Reagan has said he would protect by using his veto power if necessary.

## U.S. Will Use Navy and Air Force In Stepped-Up Anti-Drug Effort

By Robert L. Jackson  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Stepping up its war on narcotics, the Reagan administration has enlisted the U.S. Navy and Air Force in an effort to seal the borders of the continental United States against illicit drug imports.

In announcing the new initiative Wednesday, Edwin Meese, Jr., the presidential counselor, said Vice President George Bush would coordinate the effort with help from a committee representing the departments of Defense, State, Justice, Treasury and Transportation, as well as the Central Intelligence Agency.

While military and civilian resources have never before been combined for such a large-scale effort, Mr. Meese said that a coordinated drug interdiction project in south Florida had been so successful that President Ronald Reagan had decided to expand it nationwide.

But Mr. Meese cautioned that "it will take a long time to implement this program and a long time to see the results."

John M. Walker Jr., the Treasury Department enforcement chief, said that cocaine, heroin and marijuana valued at \$70 billion to \$80 billion a year is smuggled into the United States from such nations as Colombia, Bolivia, Mexico and Turkey.

As has been done in the south Florida effort, navy vessels and air force planes and radar units will join the Customs Service and Coast Guard in the expanded interdiction program, according to Mr. Meese and Mr. Walker.

Mr. Meese would not estimate how much the new project would cost. He said part of the cost would be covered by a law-enforcement budget increase of \$150 million for the fiscal year 1983 and \$200 million already budgeted by the administration for law enforcement in 1984.

In addition, the navy and air force can absorb some anti-smuggling costs as part of their normal patrol duties, he said.

Officials said the huge effort called for navy vessels to intercept ships suspected of ferrying drugs. Air force planes and radar units would help detect small aircraft loaded with drugs, which often depart from Caribbean bases, they said.

Administration sources who declined to be identified acknowledged that coordination of drug enforcement among so many agencies has always been difficult. They said the appointment of Mr. Bush as coordinator, working through his chief of staff, Daniel J. Murphy, was meant to minimize inter-agency rivalry.

It was learned, however, that some officials of the Department of Justice opposed Mr. Bush's appointment in the belief that their own department should direct any coordinated anti-drug program.

## U.S. Court Backs Use of Profile in Narcotics Arrests

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A divided Supreme Court appears to have given qualified approval to the widespread police practice in U.S. airports of stopping travelers who fit a "drug-courier" profile.

But the justices imposed stringent limitations on the questioning that can follow such a stop and threw out the conviction of a man caught at the Miami airport carrying two suitcases full of marijuana.

The usefulness of Wednesday's decision was limited by the absence of a majority for any single point of view. Five justices wrote separately in the case.

A drug-courier profile is a list of behavior characteristics authorities say are commonly exhibited by people trafficking in drugs. At least eight members of the court appeared in agreement that a stop based on the profile is permissible.

Law enforcement officers do not violate the Fourth Amendment's restraint on unreasonable stops by asking an individual "if he is willing to answer some questions," Justice Byron White, joined by three justices, wrote in the controlling plurality opinion.

Mark Royer, the defendant in the case, displayed five of the characteristics in the profile when he was stopped in 1978 in the Miami airport. When stopped by detectives, he agreed to accompany them to a small room near the airport concourse.

He then agreed to the opening of his luggage, which revealed 50 pounds (22.5 kilograms) of marijuana.

The Florida District Court of Appeal threw out his conviction for possession of drugs on the grounds that the episode in the room constituted an illegal arrest — an arrest made without "probable cause" to believe the suspect guilty of the crime.

Veterans groups immediately criticized it. Robert Lyng, an official of the American Legion, said: "I can't see offhand why anyone would want to transfer the VA programs to already bloated agencies."

The report suggested that the Defense Department take over compensation, that Social Security take over pensions and burials, that Housing and Urban Development take over loan guarantees and that the Education Department take over education. Responsibility for insurance, budgeted at \$6.7 billion in 1983, should be turned over to private firms, it said.

A spokesman for the panel played down the report, saying that "it may well be heavily adjusted on route."

## Flu Strikes Hungarians

United Press International

BUDAPEST — Nearly one-tenth of Hungary's population has been stricken by influenza in the last month, the official news agency MTI said Thursday. The agency said there have been one million registered influenza cases since mid-February in a population of nearly 11 million.

## Constantine FitzGibbon, Biographer, Is Dead at 63

The Associated Press

DUBLIN — Constantine FitzGibbon, 63, biographer of the Welsh poet Dylan Thomas and the Irish leader Eamon De Valera, died Wednesday in Dublin, a family spokesman said.

In addition to "The Life of Dylan Thomas," published in 1965, and "The Life and Times of Eamon De Valera," published in 1973, Mr. FitzGibbon also wrote the 1960 novel "When the Kissing Had to Stop." His highly praised book "Drink" in 1980 told of his battle against alcoholism.

Born Robert Louis Constantine Lee-Dillon FitzGibbon on June 8, 1919, he was the son of Francis Lee-Dillon FitzGibbon, a commander in the British Royal Navy, and Georgette Folsom of Lenox, Massachusetts.

Mr. FitzGibbon was married four times, lastly to Marjorie Steele, an American actress. They

have a daughter, Oona. Mr. FitzGibbon also had a son by a previous marriage.

Other deaths: Rabbi Saul Lieberman, 85, head of the Rabbinical School of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America in Manhattan, in his sleep Wednesday, aboard an airliner bound for Israel.

Stanley Collier, 76, who compiled a 41-36-3 mark as football coach at the University of Kentucky from 1954 to 1961, of cancer Tuesday in Houston.

Armand Lamoine, 69, secretary-general of the Goncourt Academy, which annually awards one of France's most renowned literary prizes, of cancer Wednesday in Paris.

Raymond Barbas, 82, chief of the high-fashion concern of Jean Patou from its founder's death in 1936 until 1980, on Monday.

## No Pill-Cancer Link Seen

United Press International

CHICAGO — New U.S. government studies indicate that long-term use of oral contraceptives does not cause breast cancer and protects women against two other cancers, the Journal of the American Medical Association reported Thursday.

The studies, conducted by the Centers for Disease Control, indicated that oral contraceptives appear to protect women against ovarian and endometrial (lining of the uterus) cancer.

The breast cancer study involved 689 cancer patients aged 20 to 54 and 1,077 randomly selected women. Neither duration of oral-contraceptive use nor time since first

use altered a user's risk of breast cancer, the researchers concluded.

The scientists said their findings applied to women whose pill use started 15 years ago or longer, who used the contraceptive for 11 years or more, who had benign breast disease or who used oral contraceptives before their first pregnancies.

In connection with the other two types of cancer, also based on samples that included both cancer patients and randomly selected "controls," the researchers found lower rates in women who used the pill.

Breast cancer affects 7 percent of American women at some time in their lives, and endometrial and ovarian cancers are the third and fourth most prevalent forms of cancer in women.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Francs, Marks, Dollars

The tension over the falling franc and the rising Deutsche mark is not merely a French embarrassment or solely a European concern. France's foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, was absolutely right in warning that a recovery from the recession is not in the power of any one government. It will take careful coordination among all the major industrial countries. The possibility of independent economic policy no longer exists. Further neglect of that truth will only create more instability among currencies, leading to trade disruptions and then to the erosion of political relations. You can see the same process at work between the United States and Japan.

The currency row among the Europeans originated in the determination of France's Socialist government, when it took office two years ago, to reflate and create jobs. The policy succeeded in raising consumer demand, but an unexpectedly large part of that demand was for imported goods. Imports shot up and the value of the French franc started to drop.

The French government was forced to devalue twice at a high cost in prestige to the Socialists. Under great pressure last week to devalue a third time, the French bitterly protested that it was an increasingly strong West German mark that was causing the trouble. Eventually the Germans reluctantly agreed to a compromise in which they raised the value of the mark while the franc was dropped a

little farther. It was hardly an opportune time for the West Germans to revalue. Their own unemployment is now 10.4 percent, and they are counting on exports to assist their recovery. A higher mark, making their exports more expensive abroad, won't help.

Why did the West Germans agree? Their close political relationship with France has been the foundation on which postwar Europe was built. They have repeatedly made economic sacrifices to protect it. In the long run their economy has benefited — and not only their economy — from the stability of Western Europe. West Germany has the good sense to know that much more is involved in monetary policy than money alone.

Do Americans realize it? Do the Japanese? They are now running national monetary policies inconsistent with each other, and with the Europeans, generating trade quarrels that threaten to incite wider political friction.

It will get worse unless the trading nations, led by the United States, begin to work toward more careful harmony in monetary decisions. Doesn't that mean some sacrifice of national sovereignty and independence of action? Not really. As the French example demonstrated, that independence has become an illusion. The trading nations are already tightly tied together, to their own common benefit, by the realities of their prosperity.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Salvadoran Mockery

With ineffable timing, a judge in El Salvador has invoked technical reasons to postpone the trial of five former National Guardsmen accused of the rape and murder of four U.S. churchwomen in 1980. This nose-thumbing seems to have been too much even for the Reagan administration, which now concedes the awfulness of what passes for Salvadoran justice. Embodying this concession in law is the least that Congress can do.

The anguish of Secretary of State George Shultz about the Salvadoran government's contempt for human rights is a good measure of the dilemma: "I don't think it is defensible. If they don't clean up this act, the support is going to dry up, and they've been told that and they know that and that will happen."

Yet many in El Salvador plainly don't believe it. That is because the Reagan administration has been ineffectual in condemning the barbarities that not only offend decency but give comfort to the insurgency. The leftist insurgents, too, commit atrocities, but not with U.S.-supplied weapons and allies.

The case of the churchwomen is exceptional only because they were Americans. What has been lacking is not trial-worthy evidence (some was developed by the FBI), but the will to punish. So asserts a revealing new report by the Lawyers Committee for International

Human Rights, which found that prosecutors were "alarmingly uninterested and wholly unprepared" for a trial and that no meaningful inquiry was made to determine whether the accused Guardsmen were acting on higher orders. This appalling indifference has now culminated in a call for still more delay on the ground that evidence about the lesser charge of rape had not been properly presented.

No one disputes the political ambiguities in a region lacking democratic tradition. But it does not help when the Reagan administration continues to certify the incredible — that civility is gaining in this jungle. So long as its Salvadoran allies find aid continuing, they will not believe their conduct really counts.

Another enlarged aid package seems to be headed for congressional approval. But to buttress Mr. Shultz's warnings, Congress should finally make itself the ultimate judge of reforms. The president's ritual certifications of progress are being mocked; his last one specifically predicted trial of the accused Guardsmen. Let Congress establish a procedure for reviewing the president's future evidence and require a vote of acceptance or disapproval. That would provide a forum for making good on Secretary Shultz's warnings and a justification, if warranted, for finally cutting the aid.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.



## Human Sacrifice in a Warring World

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The Center for Defense Information is a think tank in Washington that keeps a box score on the wars, rebellions and other violent uprisings going on in the world. Its latest report reminds us of some things we are inclined to forget:

• In the last three years, six new wars have started while only two have ended. More than 4 million people have been engaged in combat.

• Forty-five of the world's 164 nations are involved in these wars, and even the CDI can merely estimate that the number of people killed ranges from 1 million to 5 million.

• About 500,000 foreign combat troops are involved. There are 10 conflicts in the Middle East, 10 in Asia and Africa, seven in Latin America, three in Europe. Five are conventional wars and 35 are internal guerrilla struggles.

• The United States and the Soviet Union and its satellites are the major suppliers of military arms to 13 nations now at war. In 1981 the 45 nations involved in 40 conflicts spent more than \$328 billion on their armed forces.

These, of course, are only rough estimates. They cannot take into account the suffering of families or the loss of property. But they may remind us of the madness and cost of violence in a world in which half the human race is going to bed hungry every night.

We need to be reminded. The facts being debated now in Washington are important: How much for missiles, how much for El Salvador, how much for education and unemployment relief and food stamps?

It's a hard call for the Ways and Means Com-

mittee in the House and the Finance Committee in the Senate. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger tosses around not billions but trillions for the Pentagon, and President Reagan delivers sermons about the importance of religion and prayer in the schools.

All this is worth debating. But very little is added to this debate about what is going on in these wars and rebellions, what can be done to get at the causes of these conflicts — except to vote more money for more weapons.

As the Center for Defense Information points out, more than 50,000 Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan in December 1979; more than 10,000 Libyan troops intervened in the civil war in Chad in December 1980; around 100,000 Israeli troops went into Lebanon in June 1982.

The cost in human life is staggering. According to the CDI, between 1 million and 4 million have died in Cambodia since 1970. In East Timor it has been 100,000 to 250,000 since 1975. In Afghanistan, 100,000 since 1978. In the conflict between Iran and Iraq, 80,000 to 100,000 since 1980. In Lebanon, nobody knows.

And this, of course is not all. In past centuries we had religious wars between believers in conflicting faiths; now we have "religious" wars between people who seem to believe more in fighting than anything else. See Ireland and the Indian subcontinent, among others.

Obviously the United States government cannot be expected to grapple with all these human

and political tangles all over the world — it is having a tough enough time dealing with them at home. But when you look at the spread of nuclear knowledge, the outbreaks of terrorism, rebellion and war, you have to think more about the causes of wars, rather than how to fight them or survive them, which are the issues that tend to preoccupy the debate in Washington now.

There is general agreement in Washington about the "interdependence" of the world, and endless talk about economics and statistics and the world balance of trade, and what to do about the consequences of world turmoil, but very little about the causes of that turmoil.

President Reagan talks a great deal about the gross national product and about religion, but very little about the sanctity of individual life — except when he's arguing against abortion.

"We are," said Archbishop MacLachlan, "the best informed people on earth. We are deluged with facts, but we have lost or are losing our human ability to feel them. We know with the head, not by the facts, by the abstractions. We seem unable to know, as Shakespeare knew, who made King Lear cry out to blinded Gloucester on the heath: 'You see how this world goes.' And Gloucester answers: 'I see it feelingly.'"

"Why are we thus impotent," MacLachlan added, "I do not know. I know only that this impotence exists and that it is dangerous: increasingly dangerous." The people at the Center for Defense Information monitor the facts of contemporary wars because they think we don't know the facts, let alone feel them.

The New York Times

## France's Socialists: Preoccupied With Image

By William Pfaff

PARIS — It is not easy to play Talleyrand in economics, producing marvels out of weakness. France's Jacques Delors won an ostensible victory on Monday despite France's economic weakness. (He has been rewarded with the premier-ship but with a super-ministry grouping economy, budget and finance.) He convinced West Germany to revalue the mark, thus limiting the formal devaluation of the franc. But it was not, one thinks, a victory that will prove worth having.

The French government's pursuit of so empty an objective suggests that the Socialist leadership has lost direction. French motives at the Brussels negotiations were domestic and narrowly political. The Socialists did badly in the municipal elections this month. The country is in a serious situation with respect to its foreign indebtedness and trading position. Unemployment remains high.

It was not a moment when the Socialists wished to present the public with their third currency devaluation in 22 months. They decided to put the blame on West Germany — and do so rather brutally — and to extort from the other Europeans a general realignment of currencies, presenting the result to the French public as a mere adjustment to compensate for differential inflation rates.

This was a dangerous performance for the European Community, and it was a futile one for France. The French public is not composed of idiots, and that part of it which takes an interest in economic matters can recognize a devaluation when it sees it. It is hard not to believe that the real objective of this exercise was reassurance of the Socialist Party itself.

One has had the impression recently by that the Socialists, in difficulty, have turned inward. The new government named on Tuesday is the old one writ small. Since 1981 the Socialists have consistently insisted upon the importance of communications. They believe that they mean well. If people are critical of them, they tend to conclude that these must either be irreconcilable enemies or those who simply have not understood.

Thus, as their troubles have mounted they have come to think that their problems derive from how their actions are presented, and not from the actions themselves. When President Mitterrand addressed the country on Wednesday, it was with exhortation, not policy redirection.

When a government becomes preoccupied with improving its image, this is an alarming sign of deterioration. Americans know. The same thing happened dramatically to both Presidents Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon when their troubles became severe. Each became obsessed with what the newspapers, television and the Washington and New York political communities were saying rather than with what actually was happening. Vietnam and Watergate were treated as problems of communications rather than an actual war going badly and an unresolved government scandal.

Reality declined in importance. It was how the issue was presented in the press that became the passion of

the president. Similarly, France's leaders seem to have wanted mostly, in recent days, to convince the public that devaluation had little to do with indebtedness. They went through a form of fiction of non-devaluation, concluding that they had not devalued, merely adjusted parties.

But of course the French franc was devalued. What is worse, it was not devalued enough, so that it is virtually certain it will have to be devalued still again in the months to come. Even the best imaginable results from a changed national economic policy are unlikely to come in time to sustain the franc at its new parities.

The affair reveals something else about the Socialist government. Its commitment to Europe is qualified. It would not otherwise have so casually employed the threat of leaving

the European Monetary System. A part of the party is insular and deeply protectionist. Protectionism is openly the policy of France's Communists. For many Socialists, it is an instinct, an old instinct of the left.

The historical left distrusts the liberal international system. It dislikes capitalism, above all the successful capitalism of West Germany and the North European trading nations. It sees the European Community far too closely tied to the United States in ideas and assumptions.

This is a popular, even populist left, which links up with a populist right. Xenophobia is close to chauvinism. French industry has always preferred protection, devaluation and subsidy to the cold struggle to survive in international competition. Despite the Socialists' ambitions to

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## Other Opinion

### West Germany and Europe

Although the West Germans had already made a major contribution to stabilizing European exchange rates by adjusting their interest levels, they went further and participated in the latest realignment operation as well. In doing so they chose the lesser of two evils. Admittedly, if Paris had implemented its threat of leaving the European Monetary System failing revaluation by Bonn, that would not of itself have been a major tragedy. But France's departure would no doubt have been followed by all kinds of protectionist action, thus adding yet another to that country's offenses against European economic stability.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### Internationally Minded

In Japan today, calls for *kokusaijin* (internationally minded people) are often voiced and an "internationalization" of education is being sought to produce such people. A true *kokusaijin*, however, does not mean a person who can speak English fluently and can get along well with foreigners. Rather, it must be an individual who can grasp crucial problems faced by the international community as his own problems and who tries to contribute to their solution. And one of the crucial problems today is the development of the Third World.

— Osamu Muro in The Japan Times Weekly.

### Hussein, Arafat, Reagan

Israel does remain economically and militarily dependent on the United States. As the late President Sadat so often repeated, it is the closeness of this relationship which dictates that Washington alone can lead the way to a just and durable Middle East peace. If Mr.

Arafat fails to accept the force of that argument, by withholding support for King Hussein's desire to test the Reagan proposals, he will bear some of the responsibility for the consequences of collapse. By the time a new U.S. president turns his attention to the Middle East, Israeli settlements will lie that much more thickly on the territory that the Palestinians claim is rightly theirs.

President Reagan is offering an alternative, albeit less than the Palestinians would desire. King Hussein is willing to give Mr. Reagan the opportunity to demonstrate whether he has the capacity to carry his proposals through. So, too, should Mr. Arafat.

— The Financial Times (London).

King Hussein has promised to make known in the next few days whether or not he will take part in the negotiations which Mr. Reagan has proposed. The answer he is most likely to give is that he will take part in such negotiations if and when the settlement freeze proposed by Mr. Reagan becomes a reality. For, he will argue, the talks will be meaningless, if, even while they proceed, Israel is pushing ahead with what is openly proclaimed as an irreversible modification of the demographic character of the territories under discussion. By taking that position, King Hussein will in effect be challenging Mr. Reagan to prove that his peace plan has some meaning, by showing that he can in fact influence Israeli policy.

If the Middle East were merely an issue in American foreign policy, the answer would hardly be in doubt. In fact, as everyone knows, it is an issue in American domestic politics — and the "pre-campaign" for the 1984 presidential elections is already starting. Mr. Reagan will have to take account, not merely of Israel's reaction, but of the reaction of Congress and of his potential rivals in the election.

— The Times (London).

## FROM OUR MARCH 25 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Zola to Join Lannes

PARIS — Owing to the delay in voting the necessary appropriations, it was voted that the body of Emile Zola should not be transferred to the Pantheon until June 4. The Keeper of the Seals has announced that the ashes of Marshal Lannes, the Napoleonic general, must remain in the Pantheon, and not, as requested by the Duc de Montebello, be transferred to the family vault in Montmartre Cemetery. The Marshal's body was placed in the Pantheon by law and could be moved only by the abrogation of law. Even if that obstacle did not exist, there is a question if the present heir has a legal right to fix the grave of his grandfather. M. Clemenceau has made official reply to the Duc, refusing his request.

### 1933: G.B.S. Meets the Press

SAN FRANCISCO — Proof that George Bernard Shaw is not a strict vegetarian was contained today in his beard, a long document he brought with him unbrushed from the dinner table when he hurried up to the deck of the liner Empress of Britain to interview hordes of reporters. "Mr. Small's had eggs for lunch," observed a photographer. "Shaw, not Small," corrected a cameraman. "No, he's a vegetarian," somebody corrected. "Well, is an egg a vegetable?" countered a cameraman. "What's this guy famous for?" G.B.S., astounded by his reception, was complaining. "Von Americans are the most extraordinary infants in the world." He observed that he did not think beer "will make America happy."

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مكتبة النحل

## Provoking Germans To Say No

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — Civil disobedience can seem out of character for a nation in which, so its reputation has it, "all is forbidden that is not specifically allowed." But the possibility of millions of West Germans soon refusing to comply with a controversial law cannot be excluded.

The flap is about next month's planned census. A growing league of opponents threatens to boycott it and risk substantial fines.

No issue in recent years has aroused more impassioned debate. Bundestag members have been citing partisan lines in protest, although they voted unanimously only a year ago for the "Census Act." Franz Josef Strauss is making common cause against the census with some other than the Green's Petra Kelly.

It is not that West Germans refuse to be counted. Censuses were conducted without a ripple of trouble before. But the impending one is feared by increasing numbers, many of them well-organized in "boycott committees," as far too probing an invasion of privacy, and a violation of constitutional rights. There is also concern that measures to protect the data from misuse are inadequate in the age of computer surveillance.

"This census," Die Zeit warned, "will have us all computerized, and signed, sealed and delivered to the Federal Statistical Office by, ironically, the year 1984. It will probe where, with whom and how we live, what jobs we do and for whom. Anyone interested, from private enterprise to the intelligence agencies, may be able to obtain the information."

If it takes place as planned, 600,000 census takers will knock on 40 million doors next month with 150 questions requiring detailed answers. Those who refuse to answer, or do so incompletely or erroneously, could be fined up to 10,000 marks.

People will be asked not only their ages, levels of education, marital status, number of children and amounts and sources of all incomes of family members, but their religious affiliation, whether they own or rent their homes as tenants or subtenants, how much rent they pay and what sources of energy they use for heating. There are dozens of other prying questions.

The "questionnaires" will not be anonymous. They will identify respondents, departments, consorts and companions by first and last names as well as by address.

Some local authorities have announced that they will use policemen as auxiliary census takers because they are unable to hire enough headcounters to do the job. In Munich the police have been promised head-bumping premiums of five marks for each illegal entry.

Opponents have filed suit before the Supreme Court in Karlsruhe, challenging the Census Act's constitutionality. The court was to start hearing arguments today.

Scores of Bundestag members now oppose the census on grounds that they were misinformed about technical and legal guarantees against misuse of the information. Many have announced their personal intention to join the boycott.

The government says the data are needed and that 100 million marks of the 370 billion budgeted for the census have already been spent in preparatory work and that to call it off now would be irresponsible.

If the census is held as planned it is anybody's guess how many people will defy the law. The numbers could be so large that the costs of prosecution, in manpower and paperwork, would be prohibitive.

International Herald Tribune

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Neutrality in Madrid

Regarding "Neutral States at Madrid Meeting Call on West to Soften Demands" (IHT, March 16):

The "neutral" countries cease to be neutral when they press the West to "soften demands" — as John Dornberg reports in support of a Helsinki Final Act that has been systematically violated by the Soviet bloc.

The Swiss ambassador says that it is not possible to force a document on any country. But the communist powers attempt more: They force invasions on countries, prison sentences on people (including members of Helsinki monitoring groups), expulsions on Western journalists and bans on free trade unions. Should they be encouraged to do so?

How can a representative of a free country, who is therefore not under duress, talk at a session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe about a "language acceptable to all" (including the violator) in the face of deeds that violate the letter and spirit of CSCE agreements?

S. GROCHOLSKI, London.

### Tactics in Lebanon

Regarding the editorial "Mystery in Lebanon" (IHT, March 21):

The real mystery in Lebanon is not about slanging matches between U.S. Marines and Israel's forces, but about why Gen. Robert Barrow is not shouting about the poisoning of American and Italian personnel from behind the lines they are patrolling.

In the labyrinth of Lebanese politics, who shoots at whom and why can have any one of a hundred explanations. The one that seems to fit the case in my book is that it is Lebanese government inspired.

The scenario goes that if, dough-boys and their allies are hurt, that makes President Reagan's position even more difficult at home, and he will then exert more pressure on the Israelis, making it easier for the Lebanese to strike a deal that they can

sell to the rest of the Arab world. It's a theory that makes more sense than waxing indignant over the odd solidarity swearword.

JACK BARNETT, London.

Regarding "Border Issue Critical in Talks: Israel Says" (IHT, March 9):

In the "Peace for Galilee" operation, the Israeli Army invaded Lebanon last June to secure peace for Israel's northern border and to expel PLO forces from Lebanon. Now the Israelis are imposing new conditions for their withdrawal from Lebanon.

The Lebanese are asked to meet conditions that injure their economy, their national unity and their relations with Arab countries, only because Israel feels it can impose the doctrine of "might makes right." This is continuous imposition of conditions the best way toward peace.

SAM MENASSA, Beirut.

Regarding the news report "Israel Goods Reach Arab Markets via Beirut" (IHT, March 15):

It seems that the Saudis are determined to keep the Middle East in chaos. For years they have tried to deter all manufacturers from shipping to Israel. Now they are demanding that the Lebanese refuse to do business with Israel.

Such a ban could be seriously detrimental to the economy of Lebanon. This, on top of helping to create a world recession with their oil prices, certainly maintains the Saudis low in the world popularity rankings.

ELEANOR CONN, San Pedro de Alcántara, Spain.

### Premature Inference

In a short article (IHT, March 11) written on the occasion of the death of Tennessee Williams, Gore Vidal referred to himself: "24 years. I had thought maybe he was the one who had died."

DAVID TAYLOR, London.

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# The Silence of Isabel Perón

## After 7 Years, Argentina Prepares for Her Return

By Jackson Diehl  
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — She is seen only fleetingly, hurrying in and out of a Madrid apartment building in dark glasses and heavy fur coats and losing herself in crowds of armed guards.

She has not spoken publicly in almost seven years, and her only reported comments filter through bodyguards or former associates who may or may not have talked with her. She is said to want to visit the family of the late Panamanian leader, Omar Torrijos. It is said that she will soon vacation on the Mediterranean coast and that she will have an audience with Pope John Paul II.

On Thursday, the anniversary of the March 24, 1976, military coup

that ended her 21-month government, Mrs. Perón became legally able to return to Argentina from exile in Spain. She remains banned by both military decree and criminal court sentence from acting in politics, and she has not offered the slightest indication of what she plans to do.

Nevertheless, in a country where politics blend easily with intrigue and the bizarre, Isabel Perón, 52, a former nightclub dancer who conducted one of Argentina's most disastrous modern governments, is viewed as the most potent wild card in the country's next venture in democracy.

Mrs. Perón also bears a legacy as the third and last wife of the late Juan Domingo Perón, the leader who shaped much of modern Argentine politics. As his successor in a traditionally autocratic movement, Isabel Perón could exert a major influence on the future of the Peronist Party.

Although now divided by a struggle over their party's structure

and leadership, the Peronists are still considered the dominant national political movement by many Argentine analysts. If her most loyal followers have their way, Mrs. Perón could swing the election of Argentina's president next October, or even run herself.

"She is a factor that frightens a lot of people because no one knows what she will do, what side she will take," said one non-Peronist politician. "And because she is who she is — the wife of Perón — she can never be discounted."

Peronist leaders already have begun to prepare for her return. A party congress passed a resolution last weekend urging the military government to lift its political sanctions against her, and one of the two principal Peronist factions has announced it will nominate her for party president.

Other Peronist leaders have gone further, asking that the military junta grant Mrs. Perón a pardon, thus removing barriers to her possible candidacy.

Mrs. Perón has intensified the growing speculation and maneuvering with reclusion and an absolute silence.

"She has still not made a final decision about her candidacy," said Juan Labake, a former Peronist congressman. "She would accept being president of the party. She could campaign for the Peronist candidate. She feels that for all the sectors to come together, they all have to feel loved and understood by her."

So complex is the problem of accommodating Isabel Perón in Argentina's politics that many of the principal Peronist and military leaders find themselves awkwardly seeking to twist the situation in unfamiliar ways.

While always careful to praise Mrs. Perón as the surviving symbol of their movement, some Peronist leaders have appeared to try subtly to sideline her political activity. Antonio Cafiero, a leading candidate for the Peronist nomination for president, and Deolindo Bittel, the Peronist vice president, for example, have argued against a formal party request for a pardon, saying such an action would implicitly recognize the legitimacy of Mrs. Perón's conviction on corrup-



Isabel Perón

tion charges and of her banning from politics.

Some military leaders, in contrast, are said to be inclined to grant the pardon or at least to lift the military ban on her activities.

"They want Isabel to be completely free to be a candidate, because they think that will divide Peronism," Mr. Labake said.

The sway of Isabel Perón over Argentine politics stems from the combination of her status as heir of the country's legendary three-time president and her own troubled course as president after Juan Perón's death in July 1974.

Installed by Juan Perón as vice president, Isabel Perón never showed the political flair or attraction of the personal following of Mr. Perón's celebrated second wife, Eva.

The Peronist movement split into factions under Isabel's leadership, and the government staggered from crisis to crisis as Argentina was rent by political violence and heavy inflation.

During the past year the struggle between the two main factions has grown more intense. Most Peronists argue that Mrs. Perón has no interest in becoming involved in the internal dispute and will not become active in the party until after it is resolved — if at all.

But none seems to know for sure what the unpredictable former leader really plans.

"Her silence is unexplained, but that is a thing we are used to," said Mr. Labake. "It has been like that now for seven years."

# Chile's Pinochet Curbs Exiles' Return

By Jackson Diehl  
Washington Post Service

SANTIAGO — An initiative by the Chilean government to permit some of the country's thousands of political exiles to return has been curtailed by President Augusto Pinochet, according to human rights leaders and diplomats here.

General Pinochet, who has been in power for nine years, raised expectations of a political liberalization late last year by forming a high-level commission to study the return of exiles, one of the most debated human rights issues here in recent years. Although no official figures exist, Chile is believed to have one of the highest proportions of exiled citizens in the world.

After a debate among the commission members and government officials, however, the initiative on exiles has been scaled back significantly, human rights groups and other sources said. Government officials have authorized the return of only 309 persons since late December, and no political leaders have been among them.

In addition, General Pinochet dissolved the special commission

shortly after it delivered its report in December, and the group's recommendations were kept secret despite previous government indications that they would be released. Informed sources said the commission had recommended an end to entry restrictions on more than 500 exiles, including several dozen leaders of leftist political parties — a plan firmly rejected by General Pinochet.

The apparent reversal has disappointed government supporters who have pressed for an easing of repression and led to opposition charges that the widely publicized program was only a gesture to improve Chile's image.

"It was an absolute fraud that demoralized a lot of people, because the illusion they created was of a mass return of exiles with only a few exceptions," said Jaime Castillo, a Christian Democratic Party leader and president of the Chilean Human Rights Commission.

Mr. Castillo, who has become one of the best-known Chilean exiles since his expulsion in 1981, said in an interview in Caracas that

General Pinochet appeared to have curtailed the exile plan in reaction to a series of anti-government demonstrations and a renewed censure of his rule by the UN General Assembly in December.

Both Chile's church-based human rights organization and the more political commission headed by Mr. Castillo say the slow movement on the exile issue is part of a broader tightening of General Pinochet's rule in recent months.

In its annual report for 1982, the commission reported that government repression had reached its highest level since 1977, when the military's campaign against supporters of the late Socialist president, Salvador Allende, and other government opponents was still in progress.

Last year, the group recorded 1,789 political arrests, nearly double the number recorded in 1981, and cases of alleged torture increased to 100 from 61.

Several political demonstrations were violently broken up by government security forces late last year. This month, General Pino-

chet engaged in his first direct confrontation with Roman Catholic Church authorities in six years when he expelled three foreign priests.

U.S. officials say the administration has all but abandoned plans to certify Chile to Congress this year as having improved on specific human rights issues, a condition for the resumption of U.S. military aid suspended during the administration of President Jimmy Carter.

Chile's ambassador to the United Nations said recently that there are about 11,000 political exiles — about one in every 1,000 Chileans. Independent estimates range from the 10,000 exiles and 20,000 family members cited by U.S. officials to 200,000 by the Chilean Human Rights Commission.

Thousands of those living abroad left the country or sought asylum in embassies as active supporters of the Allende government after the military coup in 1973. But many others, including a number of leaders of leftist political parties and labor movements, were expelled or prohibited from re-entering the country.

# U.S. Senate Panel Cuts Salvador Aid Request

By Margot Hornblower  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a sharp rebuke to President Ronald Reagan, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee decided Thursday to cut in half his request for \$60 million in immediate military aid to El Salvador.

In a letter to Secretary of State George P. Shultz, the committee did not place conditions on the \$30 million aid, but it said the policy of the United States should be "to support the evolution of democratic forms of government" in El Salvador and to "encourage an unconditional dialogue among all parties to the conflict in the hope of achieving a political solution."

The letter also advised the administration that the number of U.S. military trainers in El Salvador should be limited to 55, a number that Mr. Reagan has agreed to, but does not want written into law.

On Wednesday, another panel, the Senate Appropriations Committee's Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, agreed to the \$60 million, but only on the condition that the administration state in writing that it would limit the number of trainers to 55, encourage judicial reform and work with other countries toward an unconditional dialogue between the Salvadoran government and the rebels.

The administration's unusual request to reprogram \$60 million from current funds in other nations' accounts must be approved by the two committees, as well as the House Appropriations Committee's Subcommittee on Foreign Operations.

The House panel postponed action until after Easter, but members said it would probably cut the aid to at least \$30 million and place tougher conditions on it than the Senate committees did.

So complex is the problem of accommodating Isabel Perón in Argentina's politics that many of the principal Peronist and military leaders find themselves awkwardly seeking to twist the situation in unfamiliar ways.

While always careful to praise Mrs. Perón as the surviving symbol of their movement, some Peronist leaders have appeared to try subtly to sideline her political activity. Antonio Cafiero, a leading candidate for the Peronist nomination for president, and Deolindo Bittel, the Peronist vice president, for example, have argued against a formal party request for a pardon, saying such an action would implicitly recognize the legitimacy of Mrs. Perón's conviction on corrup-

Kirkpatrick Says State of Siege Lifted By Guatemalan Leader

By Stephen Kinzer  
New York Times Service

GUATEMALA CITY — President Efraín Ríos Montt has lifted the state of siege he imposed last July and announced that he will someday turn power over to an elected civilian government.

He gave no indication, however, when elections might be held, and civilian political leaders complained that the decrees General Ríos Montt issued Wednesday could allow him to remain in the presidency for several more years.

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He promised in a televised speech that Guatemalans would be able to elect new leaders "honestly and freely." He said his assumption of power had marked the beginning of "a new institutional order" in Guatemala.

The Christian Democratic leader, Marco Vinicio Cerezo, who, like Mr. Sandoval Alarcón, is believed to have presidential ambitions, said creating the electoral tribunal and lifting the state of siege were "not sufficient" to satisfy his party.

On Tuesday, the government issued an amnesty law that allows any member of a "subversive faction" to surrender to authorities during April without fear of reprisal.

Kirkpatrick Says Managua Spreads Invasion 'Myth'

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United States said in the Security Council Wednesday that charges by Nicaragua that it faced imminent invasion from Honduras and U.S.-backed insurgents were a myth.

Speaking at a session called Tuesday by Nicaragua, Jean J. Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. delegate, said the Sandinist government was seeking international protection "from the frustration and bitterness of its own people" and the right to engage "in aggression abroad."

It is a "myth" that Nicaragua is about to be invaded by the United States or Honduras or someone," she declared. But she did not reply directly to Nicaragua's statements that the insurgents' forces were now fighting were trained in the United States and followed directions of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Nicaragua's deputy foreign minister, Victor Hugo Tinoco, who has said he is not seeking any action by the council but is stressing his government's concern, appealed at Wednesday's session "to the American administration to cease its attitude of aggression toward our country."

Mrs. Kirkpatrick said Nicaragua "suffers from an obsession, concerning the hostility of the United States."

Norway to Buy U.S. SAMs

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon said Tuesday it has informed Congress that the administration intends to sell 30 improved Hawk surface-to-air missiles to Norway for the defense of airfields.

State of Siege Lifted By Guatemalan Leader

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New York Times Service

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# Kenzo: A Fine Finish to a Strong Paris Season

By Hebe Dorsey  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It has been a good season for Paris fashions, which haven't been so exciting in a long time — both from the point of view of local creativity and international crosscurrents. It is back to the days when Paris was the world's fashion mecca, attracting the best in the profession. Everybody whose work

is connected with fashion, however closely, was here this week — watching for every single minute move.

The New Wave let go with wild leaps into uncharted territory, while established leaders often came up with autobiographical collections — as if to say they do not need to reinvent the wheel every time.

The Japanese opened the collections, and another Japanese designer, Kenzo, closed them on Wednesday — though Kenzo, who began and built his career here, is now considered Parisian. Many regard him as the most creative designer in Paris, affixing a whimsical charm and a fresh eye with a solid technique. The creations on the runway may look outrageous — Kenzo was the first to turn the podium into a three-ring circus — but, after the lights go down, each garment stands up to scrutiny, a perfectly engineered piece of clothing.

This time, Kenzo contributed several new looks that are sure to be copied, including the big city fashion house, with plaid pants and vest and a different plaid for the shirt. He tops the whole thing with a brown hood, out of which the wearing models' frizzy or braided hair sprouts casually.

On the whole, the opening, which featured some clever layering with men's clothing items, was Kenzo's strongest moment. He also showed a modified kimono look, ethnic in essence but thoroughly updated. A short version in quilted cotton, which Kenzo was the first to use as a winter fabric, has strongly colored edges turned



Kenzo's whimsical boyish look, showing kimono style.

Mori is a secure designer who understands the value of the exotic touch that she alone can bring to the local scene. Hence her low obi belts, often made of real obi fabric, and her finale — kimono-style sheer chiffon lames or brilliant silks in tropical sea colors. Mori's Parisian repertoire included handsome coats, including the perennial camel's hair polo coat — one for a big revival next fall — and draped dresses, their tops swirl held over the shoulder with a big silver star. The accessories included stockings that seemed sprinkled with diamond dust.

In a season strong on knits, Sonia Rykiel came out on top, with her familiar skinny, long look finished with ruffled necks and little bows, broken up with seven-eighths coats. She also has a new wattle-neck sweater, its collar extending to a point on one side. Her finale, with 40 models dressed in her favorite black, did credit to her theatrical sense.

Rykiel's only problem is that she does not stick to her knitting needles. This season, because her daughter was pregnant, there were a lot of maternity dresses, many with kangaroo pockets, and maternity sweaters that the models wore with a pillow inside.

Other good knits could be found both at Angelo Talarzi and Chantal Thomass, while Anne-Marie Beretta, famous for raincoats and big shapes, delivered a strong look. There were good moments too at Jean-Charles de Castelbajac, whose outdoorsy collection is often underrated. He ended with funny gray silk dresses printed with famous faces, from Einstein to Kenzo.

In addition, 12 Hong Kong designers came to Paris for the first time, sponsored by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council, because, as one official explained, textile import restrictions "have forced us up-market." Some of the most interesting designs were Kai Yin-lo's belts and jewelry, which have been used for years by couture houses, including Mori this season.

Kenzo also introduced a bull-fighter's look — and an authentic bull-fighter in full costume — with innocent-looking, double-tiered innocents in somber shades of taffeta. As always, his colors veered from ravenous Kabuki-inspired prints to austere Zen.

Another Japanese designer, also updated. A short version in quilted cotton, which Kenzo was the first to use as a winter fabric, has strongly colored edges turned

sharply back. A long version was cut on the same kimono "T" shape but loosely crossed in front, like a bathrobe. Trimmed with contrasting braid and lightly belted, it often went over dresses cut on the same lines.

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**Dow Jones Averages**

	Green	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	1142.5	1144.1	1141.8	1143.5	+1.0
500 Ind	216.5	217.2	216.1	216.8	+0.7
15 UN	136.2	137.1	135.8	136.5	+0.3
65 UN	457.1	457.8	456.8	457.2	+0.1

**Standard & Poor's Index**

	High	Low	Close	Chg
Composite	154.72	154.71	154.72	+0.01
Industrial	154.72	154.71	154.72	+0.01
Utilities	154.72	154.71	154.72	+0.01
Finance	154.72	154.71	154.72	+0.01
Transp.	154.72	154.71	154.72	+0.01

**Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.**

Mar 23	Mar 24	Mar 25	Mar 26
21,297	46,802	1,131	1,131
1,131	46,802	1,131	1,131
1,131	46,802	1,131	1,131
1,131	46,802	1,131	1,131

### Market Summary, March 24

**Market Diaries**

NYSE	AMEX	High	Low	Close	Chg
2,373.25	1,012.50	35.75	36.25	36.00	+0.25
1,012.50	1,012.50	35.75	36.25	36.00	+0.25
1,012.50	1,012.50	35.75	36.25	36.00	+0.25
1,012.50	1,012.50	35.75	36.25	36.00	+0.25

**AMEX Most Active**

Symbol	Price	Chg
AT&T	24.00	+0.12
IBM	160.00	+1.00
GE	28.00	+0.10
Westinghouse	22.00	+0.05

**NASDAQ Index**

Close	Chg
2,373.25	+0.25
1,012.50	+0.25
1,012.50	+0.25
1,012.50	+0.25

### Thursday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

### NYSE Index

Symbol	Price	Chg
NYSE	2,373.25	+0.25
AMEX	1,012.50	+0.25
AMEX	1,012.50	+0.25
AMEX	1,012.50	+0.25

### NYSE Most Active

Symbol	Price	Chg
AT&T	24.00	+0.12
IBM	160.00	+1.00
GE	28.00	+0.10
Westinghouse	22.00	+0.05

### Dow Jones Bond Averages

Symbol	Price	Chg
Dow Jones	114.25	+0.01
500 Ind	216.50	+0.01
15 UN	136.20	+0.01
65 UN	457.10	+0.01

## Atlantic Air Fare Of \$149 Backed

**The Associated Press**  
WASHINGTON — People Express Airlines, a pioneer in cut-rate fares on domestic routes, won tentative U.S. approval Thursday to fly between Newark, New Jersey, and London with one-way fares of \$149, half the lowest price now offered.

The Civil Aeronautics Board selected People Express over World Airways, saying that it might bring innovative ideas to the trans-Atlantic market. The Newark-based carrier hopes to begin service five days a week May 28, said Hap Faret, the airline's operation manager.

The CAB, after unanimously selecting People Express, told its staff to prepare a final order that will be voted on within a few weeks. The decision must also be reviewed by the White House, but it is expected to stand.

People Express' low-fare proposal is expected, however, to be challenged by the British, because it severely undercuts fares offered by other carriers, including that country's national airline, British Airways. But the CAB made it clear Thursday that it intends to pressure the British to allow the low fares.

"We are going to operate under the assumption that it will be approved by the British," said Dan McKinnon, the CAB chairman. He added that the board intends to use its "persuasive influence...to have the British hold up to their bilateral agreements."

Parent, also one of the founders of People Express, said the carrier will begin training flight crews on the Boeing 747 immediately. The airline intends to use a Boeing 747 to be leased from bankrupt Braniff Airlines.

He said the airline will propose the \$149 one-way fare to the British and try to "keep it as low as we can" and still get approval. Currently the lowest fare for a round-trip ticket between London and Kennedy International Airport in New York is a \$379 advanced booking fare with various restrictions.

## U.S. Automakers Post Sales Rise

**United Press International**  
DETROIT — Sales of U.S.-made automobiles jumped 6.6 percent in the middle 10 days of March, the five major automakers have reported. The increase was attributed to buyers' interest in financing programs that are about to expire.

The companies said Wednesday that they sold 173,125 cars during March 11-20, a 6.6 percent increase from last year. The sales were projected to an annual selling rate of 1.8 million cars.

So far in March, the automakers have sold 333,742 autos, up 4.1 percent from 1982. Sales for the year to date are 1,187,861, up 3.6 percent.

Sales for General Motors, Ford and Chrysler rose 6 percent for March 11-20, 3.6 percent for the month and 2.2 percent for the year.

Many dealers are doing last-minute promotion for 11.9-percent loan programs that expire March 31. One analyst said this was the reason for the sales increase.

Chrysler fared best of the Big Three. It sold 22,329 cars for March 11-20, up 18.2 percent from last year. Chrysler sales for the month were up 13.1 percent and for 1983 up 5.9 percent.

GM sold 108,442 cars; up 8.2 percent. Its sales for the month were up 2.7 percent and for the year 3.1 percent.

Ford recorded the only sales decrease of the Big Three, with sales down 5.9 percent for March 11-20. Its sales for the month to date were up 1 percent, but for the year down 1.9 percent.

American Motors Corp. recorded the industry's largest increases for the 10-day period, the month and the year. Its March 11-20 sales were up 81.1 percent, sales for the month rose 83.8 percent and for the year up 106.3 percent.

Volkswagen of America had a 37-percent decline on the 10 days. Its sales have dropped 39.7 percent so far this month and 18.6 percent for the year to date.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg
12M	12.5	11.5	12.5	1.5	15.0	100	12.5	11.5	12.5	+0.1
12M	12.5	11.5	12.5	1.5	15.0	100	12.5	11.5	12.5	+0.1
12M	12.5	11.5	12.5	1.5	15.0	100	12.5	11.5	12.5	+0.1
12M	12.5	11.5	12.5	1.5	15.0	100	12.5	11.5	12.5	+0.1

12M	12.5	11.5	12.5	1.5	15.0	100	12.5	11.5	12.5	+0.1
12M	12.5	11.5	12.5	1.5	15.0	100	12.5	11.5	12.5	+0.1
12M	12.5	11.5	12.5	1.5	15.0	100	12.5	11.5	12.5	+0.1
12M	12.5	11.5	12.5	1.5	15.0	100	12.5	11.5	12.5	+0.1

12M	12.5	11.5	12.5	1.5	15.0	100	12.5	11.5	12.5	+0.1
12M	12.5	11.5	12.5	1.5	15.0	100	12.5	11.5	12.5	+0.1
12M	12.5	11.5	12.5	1.5	15.0	100	12.5	11.5	12.5	+0.1
12M	12.5	11.5	12.5	1.5	15.0	100	12.5	11.5	12.5	+0.1

12M	12.5	11.5	12.5	1.5	15.0	100	12.5	11.5	12.5	+0.1
12M	12.5	11.5	12.5	1.5	15.0	100	12.5	11.5	12.5	+0.1
12M	12.5	11.5	12.5	1.5	15.0	100	12.5	11.5	12.5	+0.1
12M	12.5	11.5	12.5	1.5	15.0	100	12.5	11.5	12.5	+0.1

12M	12.5	11.5	12.5	1.5	15.0	100	12.5	11.5	12.5	+0.1
12M	12.5	11.5	12.5	1.5	15.0	100	12.5	11.5	12.5	+0.1
12M	12.5	11.5	12.5	1.5	15.0	100	12.5	11.5	12.5	+0.1
12M	12.5	11.5	12.5	1.5	15.0	100	12.5	11.5	12.5	+0.1

12M	12.5	11.5	12.5	1.5	15.0	100	12.5	11.5	12.5	+0.1
12M	12.5	11.5	12.5	1.5	15.0	100	12.5	11.5	12.5	+0.1
12M	12.5	11.5	12.5	1.5	15.0	100	12.5	11.5	12.5	+0.1
12M	12.5	11.5	12.5	1.5	15.0	100	12.5	11.5	12.5	+0.1



# Smile, and One and Two, and Smile, and Three and Four

PARIS — It may say a lot about French television that the best program it has to offer is Antenne 2's "Gym Tonic," which goes on at the decidedly unprime time of 10 A.M. on Sundays and features two women leading an exercise class.

The show has seven million viewers: one French person out of eight. The two presenters, Véronique de Villèle and Davina Delor, who are always referred to by their first names or, fondly by Antenne 2, as *les filles* — the girls — do not imagine that all seven million viewers actually follow the exercises. A lot

## MARY BLUME

of people watch because *les filles* smile a lot and this makes people feel good. (A smile, it must be remembered, is such a rarity in France that some years back the government offered to pay money to natives who smiled at tourists. There is no record of the government having to fork over a centime.)

Véronique and Davina are as implacably good-natured off-screen as on. A rough, rude reporter from the sports newspaper, *L'Equipe*, who clearly interviewed "Véro" and "Davi" with the intention of irritating them — one can just see a paunchy, bloodshot bully blowing rank cigar smoke into Véronique's smiling face — had to admit defeat.

"Tell me, Véronique, have I made you mad?" he hopefully inquired at the end of his article.

"No (she laughs). No one makes me mad. Some people are jealous, that's all."

Some people are. Professional gym teachers have suggested that the girls' fast-clip exercises are dangerous (the girls are not gym teachers). The girls reply that they always tell students to follow at their own pace, that they have never had a criticism from a member of the medical profession and that no fewer than 27 doctors come to work out regularly in their classes.

Véronique (small and blonde) and Davina (small and dark), both in their early 30s, are classically trained dancers who met in class and noticed that they each did *bonne* exercises

faster and with more modern, angular movements than the others. Three years ago they worked out a series of movements based on dancers' warm-up exercises and opened a school at the Trocadero here.

"We started with five students," smiles Véronique. "By the end of the week, we had 80." They included Davina's sister and aunt and two cousins of Véronique's brother. A health magazine did a 14-page color spread on them, and then Antenne 2 came along. The TV series, which *les filles* write and co-produce, started last September.

They now give classes — five a day plus others given by assistants — at the spanking new Gymnase Club near the Porte Maillot, which also offers boxing, stretching, musculation, rock 'n' roll, golf and sunbaths. *Les filles* are clearly the center stars. As they walk to class, smiling, graciously, sweat-soaked, weightlifters and sky divers of cellulitis press themselves against the corridor walls and gaze. Some watch the class through the window in the weightlifting room, others ask for autographs or signed pictures.

The classes, like the television programs, are conducted to very loud and fast, specially written music. Simply to keep up requires a degree of shimmish and youth, and most of the 100 students in the evening intermediate class are in pretty good nick. Davina and Véronique lead from the podium, making it look easy and flashing encouraging smiles all around. At the end of the class, the students applaud.

And at the end of the class, the studio's long mirror is all steamed up. "You get nothing for nothing," says Davina in her sweet, childlike voice. "There has to be effort. What we do is make the effort seductive and enjoyable."

It works. They have 30,000 letters to prove it. The letters are coming now at a rate of 150 a day and each one is answered. "When we tell our viewers to write us we are very sincere," Véronique says. "So we must reply." The letters include love poems and marriage proposals but, says Véronique, on the whole they are remarkably healthy.

"A lot of people write as if they know us," she says. "They send pictures of the muscles

they have developed, as if we knew what they looked like before. The other day we were in the students' dressing room getting water for Davina's dog and a woman came up and told us she was 51 years old and until now had never dared wear a two-piece bathing suit. She had just come back from the best vacation of her life."

Vacation isn't a word that *les filles* use. They work like donkeys and eat like horses. They will do their TV series this summer, changing the format slightly by shooting by the seaside and showing water exercises. They continue their dancing careers, using their classes and television work to keep in shape. Davina recently choreographed a ballet that Véronique performed in Toulouse and the Tribune de Genève quoted Serge Lifar as saying that as a choreographer Davina is in the line of Maurice Béjart.

Both girls love Béjart. Véronique doesn't care for jazz. When she was in the ballet, Davina danced the Black Swan from "Swan Lake" and the Cigarette from Lifar's "Suite en Blanc."

Each month Véronique and Davina go through an exhausting week at the television studios in which they film seven shows. Their director, who is very good, uses five cameras, and there are no rehearsals. The number of students who beg to participate in the show is nearly embarrassing, but the choice is carefully made.

"We try to have one person who is tall and well built, one older woman, one person who is a bit plump, one professional dancer, two or three men and one person who isn't good at all," Véronique says.

"So everyone can identify with someone," says Davina.

Some people have sensibly suggested that *les filles* be moved to prime time and be shown opposite "Dallas" on Saturday nights. Véronique and Davina, still amazed at having strangers smile at them in the street (they smile back, of course), recognize that they are benefiting from the fitness craze that has overtaken France.



"France just copies the U.S. in everything," Véronique says. "Let's face it." But the French are also highly susceptible to any activity that requires the wearing of special accessories (is there a French tennis player who doesn't wear a sweatband?) and part of the success of the classes is that the French love wearing leg warmers. Véronique and Davina always wear them and are careful to appear in an assortment of brightly colored outfits.

"We discourage black because women wear it to conceal their fat," Davina said. She was wearing two sets of leg warmers in contrasting shades. "We think everything should be bright and cheerful."

Their theme time is at the top of the hit parade and their record and videocassette are selling very well. They are writing two books and planning a big musical spectacle. They have a business manager.

"People want to put us on Camembert labels, everything," Véronique says. "We will only do what is close to us. We don't want anything commercial." Their TV program has been sold to West Germany, Italy, Canada, Switzerland, Belgium and, amazingly, to Greece, where people don't even like to walk if it takes them beyond the perimeter of a café.

Their method is, they say, aerobic in the sense that it is done quickly to fast music.

They have only the nicest things to say about Jane Fonda's cassette — *formidable, formidable bien* — although their smiling faces tighten at the thought of all the rip-off courses in Paris.

But no matter what, the girls keep smiling through. "Sometimes we even laugh," says Véronique. "We can make people forget their problems or at least take a break from them," says Davina. "You can smile and solve your problems at the same time."

The possibility of the exercise fad passing doesn't worry them. "We will evolve," says Davina. "If our own future seems secure, how do they see the future of France?"

"In better shape," said Véronique, and smiled.

# For Artistry, Integrity and Dignity, Olé Segovia

by Donald Henahan

NEW YORK — In some ways, Andres Segovia was already an anachronism when he made his New York debut at Town Hall on Jan. 8, 1928. Old Downside, then music critic of The New York Times, described the 34-year-old guitarist this way in the course of an enthusiastic, column-long review: "The appearance of Mr. Segovia is not that of the trumpeted virtuoso. He is rather the dreamer or scholar in bearing."

With his flowing hair, velvet tie, black frock coat, spats and black-rimmed glasses, he must have reminded many in his first American audience of an earlier, more genteel time when serious musicians looked like artists, talked like artists, dressed like artists and expected to be treated like artists. The young Spaniard also played like an artist, which did not hurt.

Now, of course, almost all musicians are regular folks. They go on television talk shows and trade jokes with the host. They wear designer jeans. They make a show of patronizing discos. They go to Nashville and record albums of country music. They stay in dreadful motels. They do whatever is necessary to make sure there is no veil between them and the public.

On the whole, no doubt, this is a healthy development. Certainly

there is less baseless pretense, less ludicrous posturing (except among opera performers, who always have constituted a special case). Honesty is the best policy, particularly if it happens to carry over into honest musicianship.

However, there also is no question but that we have lost something valuable as the mystique of the great artist has faded. The fact is that great artists are mysteriously special people with something mysteriously special to pass along to us. Even in an egalitarian republic, there ought to be room for that realization. We do not live in an age overpopulated with shining heroes, but there still are a few artists left who deserve to be admired. For our sake, perhaps, more than theirs.

One of the few, I submit, is Andres Segovia. I myself have fanatically and unwaveringly admired this distinctive artist ever since I first heard him 35 years ago in a small Chicago theater where, as I can attest, his every nuance of color or articulation carried easily to the cheapest seats. I had heard a number of guitar recitals by lesser mortals, but I was somehow unprepared for the Segovian mixture of aristocratic austerity, subtle sensuousness and almost offhand virtuosity. The day became a series of revelations that left me strangely exalted. I don't remember the program, but it certainly included some of his famous Bach transcriptions and the usual assortment of Spanish miniatures.

What I do know is that I was overwhelmed by the unexpected pliancy and grace of his playing and by the sheer sound of the classic guitar.

Evidently I am one of those whose ears are set to vibrating sympathetically by the plucked, electrified string, just as others respond ecstatically to bagpipes or drums and fife. For days I was haunted by sonopics that seemed to penetrate my bones. While I was deep in the Segovian spell, the piano struck me as a clumsy, clanking device with little coloristic or expressive range. In fact, compared to the orchestral and vocal effects that the Segovia guitar could evoke, most other instruments seemed terribly limited, almost inhumanly mechanical.

It was not an infatuation that passed quickly, either. I soon put myself under the care of the best guitar teacher available and for some seven years applied myself with monastic fervor to learning his and Segovia's secrets. Many of them eluded me, I may add. However, I was left with a profound respect for the guitar and for the quibotic man from Linares who has been its prophet, evangelist and pope in this century.

Although it hardly seems plausible, Segovia is still playing regularly at the age of 90; he gave his annual New York recital this month. Not the least remarkable thing about him is that despite the 55 years that have slipped away since his first appearance in the United States, he continues to convey an air of being from another, more chivalric time.

So far, he has not turned up on U.S. television's *Bowling for Dollars* or *Family Feud*. He has indeed published memoirs, but they are not even faintly scandalous, mostly being concerned with his lifelong affair with the guitar.

He has always had a sizable artistic ego (why not?) and he did himself no favor politically by declining to run himself off from Spain during the Franco regime, his rationale being that he loved his country too much to abandon it in its extremity. That sort of argument was not unusual among European artists during and after World War II.

Segovia fully realizes the value of publicity in promoting the classic guitar's cause as well as his own place in history. For many years, he was on the late Sol Hurok's short list of preferred artistic socks, along with Arthur Schnitzler and a handful of other elite attractions. In that, at least, he was recognizable as a man of our publicity-conscious century.

But in most other ways Segovia has been anything but a representative modern artist. He has not been accused of corrupting children or of scalping tickets to his own concerts. He has not endorsed a California wine or taken part in a celebrity tennis tournament. He merely has gone on from decade to decade, playing his chosen instrument exquisitely.

Continued on page 8W.

# Nouvelle Pizza: Heavy on the Curry, Hold the Mussels

by Florence Fabricant

NEW YORK — Pizza is taking on a whole new look — and taste — these days. Green vegetables are replacing tomatoes, goat and Swiss cheese are new alternatives to mozzarella, and crusts are being made with whole-wheat flour. Some pizzas are even being topped with fruit. And not only is it being prepared with a vastly wider range of ingredients, pizza is also being served in finer restaurants and specialty food shops, and can even be found in other than its familiar flat, round shape.

In New York, for example, a small shop called American Pie on the Upper West Side offers two-crust pizzas with fillings such as chicken and prosciutto. Six-foot-long pizzas at DDL Foodshop on Columbus Avenue, covered with a mosaic of vegetable slices such as onion, eggplant, zucchini or potato, have been so successful that the store is expanding the pizza counter and planning to serve pizza by the slice in elegant surroundings in its forthcoming Trump Tower branch.

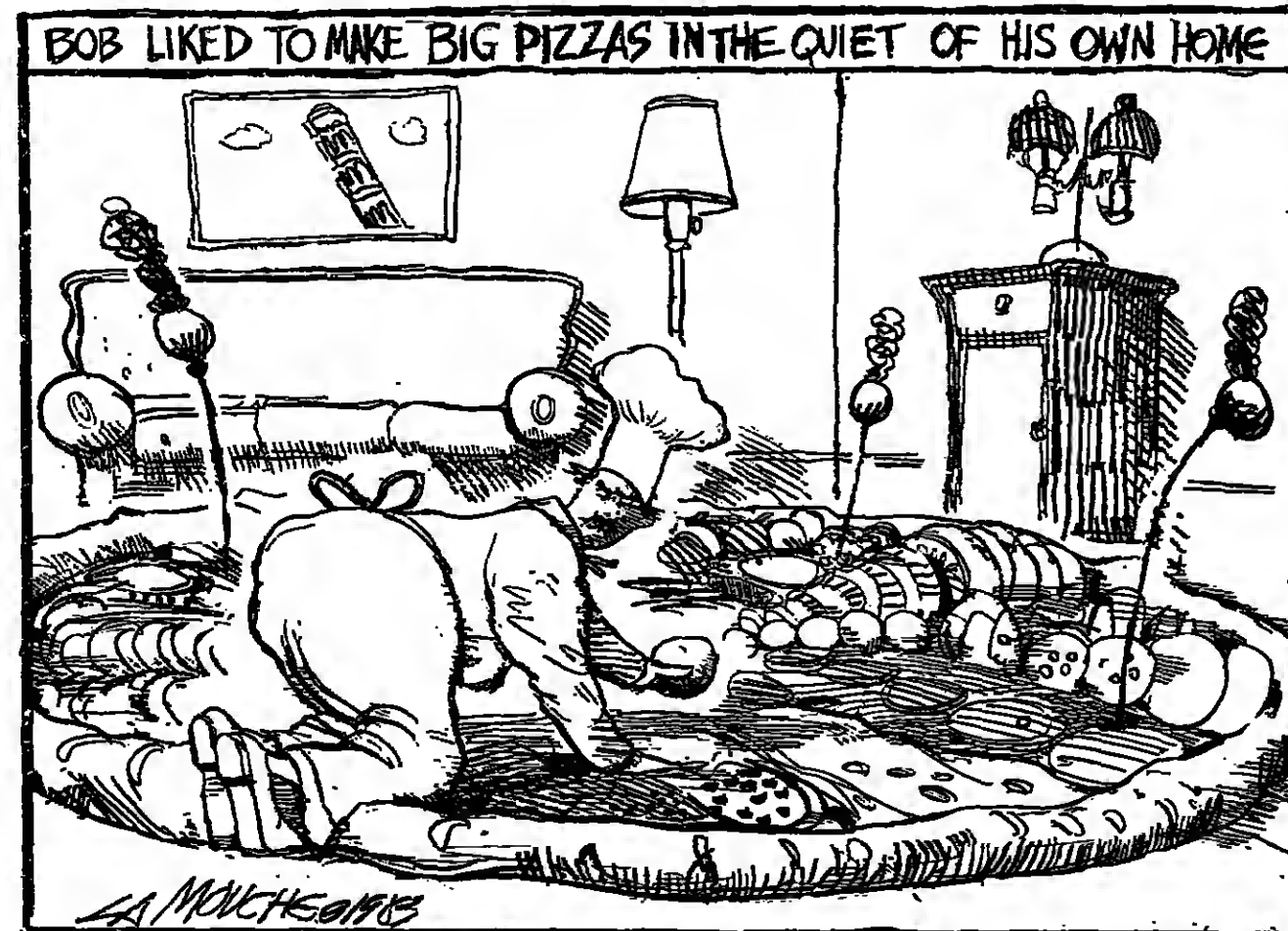
Pizza baked in a hearth at Brasserie St. Germain in Manhattan, Long Island, can be ordered with Swiss cheese and asparagus or spinach, bacon, cheese and béchamel sauce, as well as some 15 other ways. In April, a restaurant called Pizzapizza, offering unorthodox deep-dish pizzas, will open at Broadway and 10th Street. Daniel Bloom, the owner, explains: "We're playing with all sorts of things — Italian and non-Italian, including vindaloo pizza with a hot curry topping and spinach-basil pizza."

## BASIC PIZZA DOUGH

1 package dry yeast  
1 cup warm water (about 110 degrees)  
3½ cups all-purpose flour  
1 teaspoon salt  
2 tablespoons olive oil

1. Dissolve yeast in water and set aside for about 10 minutes.
2. Combine ¾ cup of the flour and the salt in a bowl, add the yeast mixture and the olive oil and mix until the ingredients cling together and can be gathered into a firm ball of dough.
3. Spread the remaining quarter-cup of flour on a board or work surface, place the ball of dough on the flour and knead, incorporating the flour from the board until the dough is smooth and elastic, about 10 minutes.
4. Place dough in a lightly oiled bowl, cover and set aside to rise until doubled, about one hour. Punch dough down. Dough is now ready to use. It may be stored, wrapped in plastic, in the refrigerator overnight if necessary. It may also be frozen but should be thoroughly defrosted before using.

Yield: Dough for two 12-inch pizzas.



## QUICK WHOLEWHEAT PIZZA DOUGH

1 package dry yeast  
1 cup warm water (approximately)  
2½ cups all-purpose flour (approximately)  
1 cup whole-wheat flour  
2 tablespoons coarse salt

1. Dissolve yeast in 1 cup of water, stir in olive oil and set aside.
2. Combine the all-purpose flour with whole-wheat flour and salt in a food processor. Process with steel knife blade for a few seconds to blend. With processor running, slowly pour yeast mixture through the feed tube and continue to process until a firm, smooth and elastic ball of dough forms. If the mixture is too dry to cohere, you may have to add another tablespoon or so of warm water. If it is too soft, add a little more all-purpose flour.
3. Remove dough from processor and wrap in plastic. Refrigerate for at least 10 minutes or up to one day.

Yield: Dough for two 9-inch deep-dish pizzas or two 12-inch flat pizzas.

## PESTO PIZZA

1½ cups basic pizza dough  
1½ cups shredded mozzarella cheese  
¼ cup freshly grated Parmesan cheese  
¼ cup freshly grated Italian Fontina cheese

1. Preheat oven to 475 degrees.
2. Lightly oil a 12-inch pizza pan and dust it with cornmeal.
3. Roll and stretch the dough to fit pan, leaving a thicker rim along the edge. Spread dough evenly with pesto.
4. Mix cheeses together and sprinkle evenly over the pesto. Place pizza on bottom shelf of preheated oven and bake until the crust has browned and the cheese is bubbly and just turning golden, about 20 minutes. Serve at once.

## Yield: One 12-inch pizza.

Note: If you are making pizza dough fresh for this recipe, add ¼ teaspoon freshly ground pepper to the dry ingredients.

## LEEK AND GOAT CHEESE PIZZAS

4 tablespoons butter  
1 tablespoon olive oil  
2 cups finely diced leeks (white part only — about six medium leeks)  
1 cup finely chopped onion  
2 large pinches saffron threads

1. Preheat oven to 425 degrees.
2. Roll or stretch dough to fit a lightly oiled 12-inch pizza pan.
3. Mix tomatoes with 3 tablespoons of the oil, the oregano, salt and garlic. Spread over dough.
4. Place pizza on bottom shelf of preheated oven and bake from 15 to 20 minutes, until lightly browned but not quite finished.
5. While the pizza is baking, steam mussels in wine or water in a covered saucepan until they just open. Strain them and toss them in a bowl with remaining half tablespoon of oil, the lemon juice, parsley and pepper.
6. After the pizza has baked from 15 to 20 minutes as in step 4, remove it from the oven and arrange the seasoned mussels attractively over the top. Return pizza to oven to finish baking, 5 to 10 minutes longer. Serve at once.

Yield: One 12-inch pizza.

until the vegetables are very tender but not brown. Stir them from time to time as they cook.

2. Crumble saffron into skillet, add salt and mix. Cover and continue to cook 10 more minutes, stirring a few times.
3. Preheat oven to 425 degrees. Dust a large baking sheet with cornmeal and place on it a 12-inch round pizza pan.
4. Divide dough into four equal portions. Shape each into a circle about 6 inches in diameter with a rim of about ½ inch and place on baking sheet. Spread each circle of dough with the saffron-flavored leek mixture.
5. Sprinkle crumbled goat cheese evenly over each pizza, then arrange strips of sun-dried tomatoes like spokes of a wheel over the cheese. If using olives, sprinkle the pieces in a circular pattern on each pizza.
6. Bake on the bottom level of the oven until lightly browned and the cheese has melted, about 20 minutes. Serve at once.

## Yield: Four 6-inch pizzas.

## PIZZA ALLE COZZE

½ recipe basic pizza dough  
5 ripe plum tomatoes, peeled, seeded and sliced  
3½ tablespoons olive oil  
Pinch of oregano  
Salt to taste  
1 clove garlic, minced  
20 small to medium-sized mussels (1 to 1½ pounds), well scrubbed  
¼ cup dry white wine or water  
1 teaspoon lemon juice  
1½ tablespoons freshly minced parsley  
Freshly ground black pepper

1. Preheat oven to 425 degrees.
2. Roll or stretch dough to fit a lightly oiled 12-inch pizza pan.
3. Mix tomatoes with 3 tablespoons of the oil, the oregano, salt and garlic. Spread over dough.
4. Place pizza on bottom shelf of preheated oven and bake from 15 to 20 minutes, until lightly browned but not quite finished.
5. While the pizza is baking, steam mussels in wine or water in a covered saucepan until they just open. Strain them and toss them in a bowl with remaining half tablespoon of oil, the lemon juice, parsley and pepper.
6. After the pizza has baked from 15 to 20 minutes as in step 4, remove it from the oven and arrange the seasoned mussels attractively over the top. Return pizza to oven to finish baking, 5 to 10 minutes longer. Serve at once.

## Yield: One 12-inch pizza.

## DEEP DISH SPINACH PIZZA

1 pound fresh spinach, thoroughly washed and stemmed  
1 tablespoon olive oil

1 clove garlic, crushed  
Cornmeal  
1½ recipe quick whole-wheat pizza dough  
1½ cups shredded mozzarella cheese  
¾ cup freshly grated Swiss cheese  
¼ cup freshly grated Parmesan cheese  
1½ cup thick tomato sauce (recipe follows)  
2 ripe plum tomatoes in thin lengthwise slices  
16 fresh basil leaves, if available  
1 small green pepper, cored and sliced lengthwise into ¼-inch strips  
1 small red pepper, cored and sliced lengthwise into ¼-inch strips

1. Place spinach in a large saucepan, cover and cook over medium heat three to four minutes, until the spinach wilts. Remove from heat, place in a colander, rinse spinach under cold water and then squeeze dry with the hands. Chop spinach.
2. Heat oil in a skillet, add garlic and sauté for 30 seconds. Add spinach and mix with a fork for minute or so. Remove from heat.
3. Preheat oven to 475 degrees. Lightly oil a 9-inch round baking pan ½ inches deep. Roll dough into a 12-inch circle and fit into pan. Dough should just cover the bottom and sides of the pan with no overhang.
4. Mix cheeses together and spread 1½ cups of the cheese mixture in the pan. Spread the tomato sauce over the cheese, covering the cheese completely. Spread spinach mixture over the tomato sauce, breaking up any clumps with your hands or a fork.
5. Arrange alternating slices of tomato and basil leaves around the edge of the pan over the spinach. Fill the center with tomato slices. Then arrange alternating slices of green and red pepper in a spoke fashion over the tomatoes. Sprinkle with remaining cheese.
6. Bake in preheated oven 25 minutes, until cheese and crust are golden and filling is bubbly. Remove from oven and allow to sit for 5 minutes before cutting.

Yield: One 9-inch deep-dish pizza, serving 6 to 8.

## THICK TOMATO SAUCE

1 tablespoon olive oil  
1 medium onion, sliced  
1 clove garlic, crushed  
1½ cups whole plum tomatoes  
Coarse salt and freshly ground pepper  
Pinch crushed red pepper

1. Heat olive oil in a large skillet, add onion and garlic and cook over medium low heat, stirring, until the onion is soft but not brown. Add remaining ingredients, including liquid from the tomatoes.
2. Adjust heat to low and simmer, uncovered, until the sauce is very thick and no longer liquid, about 30 minutes. Stir sauce from time to time to prevent sticking.

Yield: 1½ cups.

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## TRAVEL

## Mother Russia in Germany

by Michele McCormick

**D**ARMSTADT, West Germany — The golden onion domes, the mosaics look like something from another place and time — which is exactly what they are.

Just off the autobahn between Frankfurt and Heidelberg, in the heart of Darmstadt, is an unexpected reminder of the romance of Nicholas II and his empress, Alexandra, last monarchs of Russia. Perched on the city's highest hill, in the center of a group of buildings that epitomizes the oddity contrasting Jugendstil art forms, is a Russian Orthodox chapel. Because of its domes sheathed in gold leaf and its beautifully decorated exterior, the chapel has become known as the "jewel of Darmstadt."

Like many jewels, the Russian chapel was a gift. Nicholas II, last of the Russian czars, had it built for Alexandra, the Russian princess he married in 1894. The chapel was meant to be a private place of worship for the empress and her family on the many occasions they returned to visit Darmstadt.

There was an irony in the gift. Alexandra (called "Alix" before her marriage) was raised as a Lutheran, and her religious beliefs were intensified by the early death of her mother. Her decision to accept Nicholas and his faith did not come easily, but once committed, she took up the Orthodox religion with fervor. Nicholas's gift of a chapel in her home town could hardly have been more meaningful for her.

The chapel was designed by Louis Benois, a leading Russian church architect from St. Petersburg, who also designed the Orthodox cathedral in Warsaw. The Russian painter Victor Vasnetsov, known for his work in the Byzantine and Kiev styles, did the paintings from which the mosaics were made. Icons were given to the chapel by all the great royal houses of Europe.

The chapel cost 400,000 marks, then a tremendous amount of money, and took two years to build. It was dedicated in 1899 in a ceremony that attracted representatives of most of Europe's ruling families.

The space it encloses is tiny. A small foyer leads into a common area where icons and newspaper clippings about the Romanovs vie for the visitor's attention. A traditional screen blocks off the area where the priest performs his rites. Inside the chapel, it is difficult not to feel something of the weight of the Orthodox faith — and remember Alexandra's violent end at the hands of the revolutionaries in 1918.

Outside, the mood is altogether different. Golden cupolas catch the sun, bright mosaics contrast with the geometric forms of a nearby



"The jewel of Darmstadt."

museum and the Wedding Tower, with its Jugendstil forms.

Today, visitors are often startled to find a Russian Orthodox Chapel in Darmstadt. But there were many ties between the Romanovs and the royal family of Hesse: Czar Alexander II, Nicholas's grandfather, had also married a Hessian princess; Alexandra's older sister, Elizabeth, was married to Nicholas's uncle. Nicholas and Alexandra themselves first met at their wedding.

Alexandra's mother, Princess Alice, was the youngest daughter of Queen Victoria of Great

Britain. It is said that during World War II Darmstadt's residents hoped their family ties with Britain would protect them from Allied bombing raids. They did not.

As the war drew to its end the Allies decided to make a point by demonstrating their powers of destruction. Darmstadt was chosen as the target — three-quarters of the city was destroyed during one long night of raids.

The medieval city that Alexandra loved no longer exists; a modern, bustling town has taken its place. But the Russian chapel, an elegant symbol of Alexandra's devotion, was not damaged.

## Pole to Pole to a Garage Sale

by Gregory Jensen

**L**ONDON — At this time last year, Sir Ranulph Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes was battling toward the North Pole. Now he stands in a London street market selling his old socks to pay the bills.

"You've got to help yourself in this sort of thing," he says amid a heap of snowmobiles, boots, thermal underwear, canoes and honey. Being a hero isn't what it used to be.

Last August, the 39-year-old Fiennes and his wife, Lady Virginia, were national heroes when their Transglobe Expedition returned in triumph from man's first circuit of the earth across both South and North Poles.

Prince Charles was there to hail their "courage, endurance, willpower and sheer bloody-mindedness." Distinguished well-wishers lifted champagne toasts to their three years of high drama, heroic adventure and a long list of challenges never before met.

"And then," Fiennes says, "in the midst of the celebration a gentleman took us aside and told us we were in debt to the tune of £106,000 (\$190,000). That may not sound much for a corporation or a country, but for us as individuals it was staggering."

The bill means that Fiennes and his team are now busy selling expedition leftovers in London's open-air Camden Lock Market. Over here, by an orange tent, is one of the snowmobiles that took Fiennes and Charles Burton, 40, to the North Pole last April 10. Over there, under cases of surplus mustard, is a wood sledge that they and Oliver Shepard hauled from coast to coast across Antarctica by way of the South Pole.

"All this hasn't really been a comedown," Fiennes says, still wearing his Arctic beard and full of good humor. "I'm still dealing with people, and this sort of thing is great fun. The debt thing was just another fact, and the whole expedition, ever since we started organizing it in 1972, has been just a long succession of new facts and new problems."

His special problem is his book about their voyage, already overdue. He is working seven days a week — "10 A.M. to 7 P.M. sharp" — to finish it.

That left his wife to "whittle down the debt," Fiennes says — and she managed it in 6½ months: a construction firm donated £10,000; funds are coming from a movie about the three-year expedition; narrated by Richard Burton and financed by Armand Hammer.

"Prince Charles was kind enough to attend the film premiere, and that raised £11,000," Fiennes explains. Charles was the expedition's patron.

"As of last week, all the external debt was paid off — to the New Zealand government, the snowmobile company, all of it," Fiennes continues. "Now we're trying to get back some of what we put in," earning money to share among the 38 volunteers who worked for the expedition without pay, often for years. Many are still without jobs.

Fiennes breaks off to autograph the inside of an Arctic boot for a buyer. Sharp barking comes from Botby, a bristle-haired terrier, the only dog in history to leave his mark on both poles. Botby was tethered to his Antarctic kennel, its unpainted wood stenciled with penguins, a gift from Americans at Antarctica's Scott Base. Even the kennel will be sold.

Until movie and book royalties come in, Fiennes and his wife "live on what I get from lectures," he says. He travels around the country giving "maybe a couple of lectures one week, a dozen the next."

The future is not bleak, he insists. "Some things have come up, and we're looking at them now," Fiennes says. "Certain foreign governments may want certain things."

Fiennes sold equipment and gave advice to David Hempleman-Adams, who is trying a solo walk to the North Pole and who calls Fiennes "the greatest explorer ever to leave these shores."

Forced to peddle oars and dented gas cans and cardboard boxes labeled "spare muktiks" and "4 fun-hood parkas," doesn't Fiennes wish he were keeping Hempleman-Adams company? Isn't there some nostalgia for the clean, uncomplicated and debt-free North Pole?

"No," Fiennes says. "Definitely not. It is not an area one likes. I didn't find any attraction to it in any way."

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## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

## AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel. 72.12.11) — March 29 and 30: Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra and Choir, Nikolaus Harnoncourt conductor.

Museum Moderner Kunst (tel. 72.25.50) — To April 30: "Simply Good Painting" works by Anzinger, Kern, Klimt, Rohrbacher, Seibitz.

Musikverein (tel. 65.81.90) — CONCERT — March 27 and 29: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Yousif Chir, Horst Stein conductor, Martin Haselböck organ (Pfister).

RECEITAL — March 28: Alfred Brendel piano (Beehovens).

Staatstheater (tel. 524.23.45) — BALLET — March 30: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky) Rudolf Nureyev choreography.

OPERA — March 26: "Salome" (R. Strauss) Horst Stein conductor.

March 27: "Rigoletto" (Verdi) Riccardo Muti conductor.

March 28 and 31: "Parsifal" (Wagner) Horst Stein conductor.

## BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Forest National (tel. 345.90.50).

POP — March 26: Sylvie Vartan.

Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel. 512.50.45) — March 27: Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Antal Dorati conductor (Vivaldi, Haydn, Beethoven).

Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie (tel. 218.12.66).

BALLET — To April 3: "Divine" (Tuxedomoon), "Symphonie Pour Un Homme Seul" (Jarry), "Le Mariage Sans Maitre" (Boulez) Maurice Béjart choreography.

RECEITAL — March 30: Montserrat Caballé soprano, Miguel Zanetti piano.

## DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Radio House Concert Hall (tel. 13.45.31) — March 27: Radio Light Orchestra, Tadeusz Wojciechowski conductor (Gade, Greg. Sibelius).

Royal Museum of Fine Arts (tel. 11.21.26) — To Aug. 21: "Picture of Loneliness."

## ENGLAND

LONDON, Apollo Victoria Theatre (tel. 834.61.77).

BALLET — To April 23: Wayne Sleep with Dash.

Barbican Centre (tel. 628.87.95).

MUSICAL — To April 10: "Garfield" starting in the Trib next week.

## FRANCE

MAIRY, Chateau de Vaux-le-Vicomte (tel. 066.97.09) — March 26: Nov. 1: The chateau, museum and gardens are open every day.

PARIS, Baudouin (tel. 700.30.12).

BLUES — March 31: Bo Diddley, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel. 27.12.33).

EXHIBITIONS — To April 25: Giorgio de Chirico.

To May 23: Yves Klein.

To June 6: "De la rosière à la misère," the young girl in popular celebration.

Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel. 723.61.27).

EXHIBITIONS — To May 22: Wilfredo Lam.

To June 26: Jean Philippe Charbonnier, 300 Photographs.

Musée Rodin (tel. 555.17.61) — To May 30: "From Carpeaux to Matisse."

New Morning (tel. 523.51.41).

JAZZ — March 26: Errol Falarik.

March 27-29: Warme March with Lou Levy, Jasper Linsagard, James Martin.

March 30: Bakes.

OPERA de Paris (tel. 742.57.50).

Paris Opera — March 28 and 30: "Eschylus" (Chaynes), "Pagliacci" (Lecocqville) Edgar Lemaire conductor.

Palais des Congrès (tel. 758.27.27).

BALLET — To April 10: "Nôtre Dame de Paris" (Péti), Paris Opera Ballet.

Salles Fauriel (tel. 296.12.20).

Paris Opera — March 26: "La Traviata" (Verdi) Alain Lombard conductor.

Théâtre Musical de Paris, Châtelet (tel. 261.93.83).

BALLET — To March 31: "L'histoire du Soldat" (Stravinsky) Sylvain Cambreling conductor, Maurice Béjart choreography.

Théâtre de la Ville (tel. 274.22.77).

March 26: Kasia and Marielle Labèque piano.

## GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel. 341.44.49).

March 28 and 29: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Nichols), "Pagliacci" (Lecocqville) Edgar Lemaire conductor.

March 27 and 31: "Idomeneo" (Mozart).

March 29: "La Bohème" (Puccini).

Nationalgalerie (tel. 2666) — To April 10: "Ferdinand Hodler" paintings.

Philharmonie (tel. 26.92.51).

Berlin Symphony Orchestra — March 27: Theodore Bloomfield conductor, Paul Badura-Skoda piano (Mozart).

March 31: Theodore Bloomfield conductor (Bach).

Quasimodo (tel. 612.68.17) — March 28 and 29: Shannon Jackson and the Decoding Society.

FRANKFURT, Alte Oper (tel. 134.00).

CONCERT — March 27: Sanssouci Quartet.

ROCK BALLET — March 29: "Warlock."

RECEITALS — March 28: Josef Bulwé piano (Liszt, Beethoven, Chopin).

March 29: Eulogio Dávalos and Miguel Angel Cherubini guitar.

Café Theater (tel. 63.64.64) — March 29-31: "Importance of Being Earnest" (Wilde) English speaking theater.

OPERA Frankfurt (tel. 256.23.35).

March 26: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (R. Strauss).

March 27: "Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni).

## HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall Theatre (tel. 524.46.88).

CONCERT — March 28: Cecilia Singers, Hong Kong Chamber Orchestra, Nicholas Routley conductor (Mozart).

DANCE — March 29 and 30: Twyla Tharp Dance Company.

Hong Kong Museum of Art (tel. 524.21.27).

EXHIBITIONS — To April 3: Ancient Chinese Bronzes.

April 1-May 3: "Early Masters of Lingnan School."

## ITALY

BOLOGNA, Teatro Comunale (tel. 23.21.78) — March 26, 27, 29, 31: "Il Matrimonio Segreto" (Cimarosa), Bruno Campanella conductor.

FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel. 21.62.53).

Orchestra of Maggio Musicale Fiorentino — March 26 and 27: Zubin Mehta conductor, Anne-Sophie Mutter violin (Brahms, Bruch, Stravinsky).

March 29-31: Nikita Magaloff and Michel Dallabona piano (Mozart, Chopin, Stravinsky, Brahms).

GENOVA, Teatro Margherita (tel. 54.27.97) — March 27 and 29: "La Traviata" (Verdi).

MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel. 80.91.26).

BALLET — March 27 and 30: "Sleeping Beauty" (Tchaikovsky) Michel Sogno conductor, Alicia Amador choreography.

OPERA — March 26, 29, 31: "Lucia di Lammermoor" (Donizetti) Peter Maag conductor.

## JAPAN

TOKYO, Matsuda Museum of Art (tel. 431.82.84) — To March 31: "New Year, Masterpiece Exhibition."

Nakano Sun Plaza Hall (tel. 573.51.90).

JAZZ — March 28: Billy Field.

NIHON Hall (tel. 573.51.90).

POP — March 29: Barry Manilow.

Shinjuku Bunka Center (tel. 571.16.89) — March 28: Walter Klein piano (Mozart).

Toei Bunka Kaikan (tel. 528.21.11) — March 29: NHK Symphony Orchestra, Kazuyoshi Akizuki conductor, Maurice André trumpet (Wagner, Tartin, Mozart, Haydn).

Key National Museum (tel. 822.11.11) — To March 31: Paintings from the Collection of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Yamaha Hall — March 30: Chico Freeman Quintet.

## NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel. 71.98.71).

CONCERTS — March 26: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, André Ros-Mahé conductor (Bach, Mozart, Schreker).

March 31: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Jan Ebelens conductor (Bach).

RECEITAL — March 26: David Ransall guitar.

March 30: Stuart Cherkassky piano (Bartók, Tchaikovsky).

Stadsschouwburg (tel. 24.23.11).

OPERA — March 27, 28, 30: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini).

BREDAS, Congresscenter (tel. 13.72.81) — March 26-April 4: Dutch Art and Antiques Fair.

## SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Portrait Gallery (tel. 556.89.31) — To April 10: "The Best of Bill Brandt" photography.

Queen's Hall (tel. 22.11.43).

March 26 and 30: Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Sir John Lough conductor and John Philip Lough harpsichord, David Nicholson flute, Robin Miller oboe (Bach).

March 28: Scottish Fiddlers.

GLASGOW, Theatre Royal (tel. 33.12.34).

Scottish Opera — March 27, April 1, 3, 7, 9: "Wozzeck" (Berg) James Rutherford conductor.

## SWITZERLAND

BASEL, Casino (Muskels) (tel. 860.68.98).

March 29: Collage Museum (Schubert, Beethoven).

GENEVA, Anla du Collège de Nyon (tel. 49.99.77).

March 26: "The Pleasure of his Company" (Taylor/Skinner) Little Theatre of Geneva.

## UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Cooper-Hewitt (tel. 860.68.98).

EXHIBITIONS — To April 17: "The Lady Shalott: Metal Work and the Decorative Arts."

To May 1: "Designed for Theater," drawings, prints and books.

Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel. 535.77.10).

EXHIBITIONS — To April 17: "The Gipsy, 1982."

To April 15th and 16th Century Italian Drawings.

## Olé Segovia Continued from page 7W

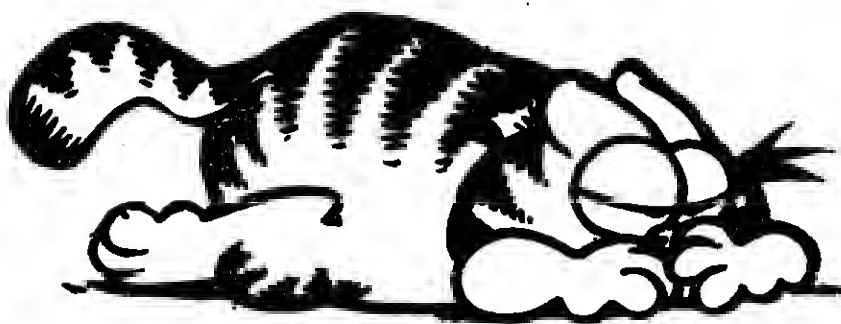
and encouraging younger musicians to do the same. When Segovia finally does retire, his record will long since have been written in musical history.

He will leave behind a record of achievement that in important ways can be matched by only a handful of musicians down through the centuries. He has been one of the few — Paganini, Liszt, Casals, Landowska — who changed the course of instrumental history, musicians who left their craft different from what it was when they came along.

Segovia no longer plays with the dash and technical brilliance of his youth, of course. He is, even a purblind admirer must admit, only human. But he is a cherishable anachronism in our hectic and grubby time, a rare performer who still sets such an example of artistic integrity and dignity that to the average career-obsessed musician in 1983 he may seem to be from another planet. If so, when does the next space shuttle leave?

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Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States and Asia	\$ 352	176	98







A collage of newspaper clippings from March 25, 1983. The top section features a large headline "TECHNOLOGY" with a sub-headline "By Leslie Way". Below this, there are several columns of text, including a prominent article titled "The of con retrieval comp intere the w micro". The middle section is titled "Currency Rates" and contains a table of exchange rates for various currencies. Below this is a section titled "Interest Rates" which includes a table of deposit rates and a list of "Rates" for different financial instruments. The bottom section is partially visible and appears to be a continuation of the interest rates section.



FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1983

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## TECHNOLOGY

By LESLIE WAYNE

## Micrographics Field Expected To Grow by 8-10% Annually

NEW YORK — One of the lesser known areas in the office of the future is micrographics, especially the use of computers to pluck copies of documents from rolls of microfilm and display them on a screen. This sector of the information-storage and retrieval industry is expected to grow 8-10 percent or more annually.

Such a system, called computer-assisted retrieval, or CAR, does not represent a technological breakthrough. Rather, it shows how existing technologies — indeed, with microfilm, quite an old technology — can be combined to make routine office work a little easier and a lot faster.

Computers aid information retrieval in many ways. On the most sophisticated level, information can be broken down into bits of data and put into a computer electronically; this data can be flashed on a terminal screen almost instantaneously. But when a user wants to retrieve a document in its original form, problems arise: How is a signature or a corporate logo or a legal stamp to be filed so that it can be reproduced in its original form?

These "pictures" can be converted into digital bits and put into a computer. But to store an accurate image, an average 8½-by-11-inch document must be broken down into an estimated 6 million bits, putting all these data into an electronic memory, while possible, can be prohibitively costly.

This is where CARs fit in. They are essentially a more sophisticated version of simple microfilm. Documents are put on microfilm and an index of key words or codes is fed into a computer. The computer is linked to a micro-image terminal, which is essentially a microfilm display machine.

To retrieve a document, an operator types the key words into a video display terminal. The computer quickly searches for the desired document and identifies the correct microfilm cartridge where it has been stored. A cartridge with 100 feet of film can contain up to 6,000 images. The operator puts that cartridge into the micro-image terminal, which has been equipped with a microprocessor to swiftly run the film to the correct frame. In 10 seconds or less, the correct document appears on the display screen; a paper print can be made.

## Microfiche Presents Problem

Without a computer to aid in the search process, the retrieval of documents from microfilm can be laborious. Documents must be microfilmed in some logical order — by date or in alphabetical order — so that they can be found later. With a computer, documents can be stored in random fashion, as long as they are coded in a way that the computer understands.

Oddly, no one seems to have figured out yet how to adapt microfiche to computer retrieval. Microfiche stores information on individual grids. But only those images that are stored on a continuous roll — like microfilm — can be used in a CAR system, because the physical separation of the cards makes it difficult to scan them quickly.

The biggest makers of CARs are companies with an interest in promoting the wider use of microfilm — Eastman Kodak, Bell & Howell and Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing. Each has its own system, although they are built around the same concept, according to Clyde H. Aaron, market-development director for business imaging systems at Kodak.

Kodak recently introduced its KAR-4000, which is equipped with an Applied Digital Data Systems ADSS-Mentor 4000 computer. This computer is programmed for information retrieval and has software packages for a number of other business and financial operations. It costs from \$75,000 to \$200,000.

Bell & Howell will introduce its new Data Search System 2000 next month at the National Micrographics Association convention in Philadelphia. The computer with this system — Digital Equipment's FDP-11 — also comes with software to perform other tasks. This system starts at \$60,000, with more sophisticated versions priced at \$100,000 and up.

## Too Big for Small Offices

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing has a different approach with its Micropoint II, introduced last April. Its computer is programmed only for information retrieval and cannot easily perform other tasks. The company argues that the information-retrieval demands on a business that needs such a system are probably so great that there will be little computer time left over for other uses.

These systems are good only for some offices. They are too big for small offices and too slow for those that require instantaneous data retrieval. "But if your retrieval requirements are such that 10 seconds is good enough, then this is a cost-effective answer," said Franklin E. Delis, a consultant with Image Technology and Applications in Springfield, Massachusetts. "If your needs are in nanoseconds or microseconds, then you need something else, and that's a lot more expensive."

The New York Times

## CURRENCY RATES

Intrabank exchange rates for Mar. 24, excluding bank service charges.

Currency	U.S. \$	U.S. \$	U.S. \$	U.S. \$	U.S. \$	U.S. \$	U.S. \$	U.S. \$	U.S. \$
Australian	1.25	2.50	1.25	2.50	1.25	2.50	1.25	2.50	1.25
British	1.50	3.00	1.50	3.00	1.50	3.00	1.50	3.00	1.50
Canadian	1.25	2.50	1.25	2.50	1.25	2.50	1.25	2.50	1.25
French	1.25	2.50	1.25	2.50	1.25	2.50	1.25	2.50	1.25
German	1.25	2.50	1.25	2.50	1.25	2.50	1.25	2.50	1.25
Japanese	1.25	2.50	1.25	2.50	1.25	2.50	1.25	2.50	1.25
Swiss	1.25	2.50	1.25	2.50	1.25	2.50	1.25	2.50	1.25
West German	1.25	2.50	1.25	2.50	1.25	2.50	1.25	2.50	1.25
Other	1.25	2.50	1.25	2.50	1.25	2.50	1.25	2.50	1.25

## INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits March 24

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
1st	3.00	2nd	3.00	3rd	3.00	4th	3.00
5th	3.00	6th	3.00	7th	3.00	8th	3.00
9th	3.00	10th	3.00	11th	3.00	12th	3.00

## Key Money Rates

Money	Rate	Money	Rate	Money	Rate	Money	Rate
1st	3.00	2nd	3.00	3rd	3.00	4th	3.00
5th	3.00	6th	3.00	7th	3.00	8th	3.00
9th	3.00	10th	3.00	11th	3.00	12th	3.00

## GOLD PRICES

Gold	Price	Gold	Price	Gold	Price	Gold	Price
1st	3.00	2nd	3.00	3rd	3.00	4th	3.00
5th	3.00	6th	3.00	7th	3.00	8th	3.00
9th	3.00	10th	3.00	11th	3.00	12th	3.00

## Dow Rises Modestly To Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average closed at a record high Thursday despite a lackluster performance by the market most of the day. The Dow finished the day up 5.03 points at 1,141.74, its previous record, 1,141.74, was reached March 7.

The broader market was not as strong. Advancing issues led declines 3 to 2. Volume eased to 92.3 million shares from 94.9 million Wednesday.

Larry Wachtel of the Bache Group warned that there was little strength behind Thursday's gains, as volume was not very large and the breadth figures indicated that the upward trend lacked conviction.

Analysts said the stock market seemed to be taking its eye from the bond market, which also rose only modestly last Thursday.

Both stocks and bonds scored impressive gains Wednesday, in part because of the good response to the U.S. Treasury auction of four- and seven-year notes. The reaction to Thursday's auction of \$3.25 billion in 20-year notes was perceived as being weaker, however.

The Dow jumped 17.90 Wednesday, closing at 1,140.71. By Thursday afternoon the market appeared to be cooling off after a morning of heated activity and soaring prices.

"We had a pretty nice run," said Chester Pado of G. Tsai & Co. "It's not unusual to have a pull-back once you break out."

Many analysts also said the market's jump Wednesday was a reaction to news that consumer prices had fallen in February. Others said institutional investors caused the surge as they shopped for blue-chip stocks to dress up their portfolios before the end of the quarter.

Construction stocks were among the strongest issues Thursday, reflecting the recent surge in the new home market. U.S. Gypsum rose 3 1/2 to 32 1/2, National Gypsum 1 1/2 to 25, Certain-Tied 1 1/2 to 22 1/2 and U.S. Home 1 1/2 to 31 1/2.

Brokerage stocks reflected the large profits earned by the firms during the market's autumn rally. The New York Stock Exchange said its member firms had record profits in 1982 and their combined earnings soared to \$825 million in the fourth quarter from \$301 million the previous year.



A Borg-Warner design programmer checks the punch on a timing chain, magnified on the screen, for a new generation of autos. At right, James F. Bere, Borg-Warner chairman.

## Borg's Old Lines Reviving

By Winston Williams

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — What a difference a year has made in the traditional business of Borg-Warner. Last year the company increased the tempo of diversification, acquiring service companies and divesting itself of manufacturing concerns, in an effort to reduce its dependence on autos and other mature, cyclical industries.

But increasing orders from the automakers and the home builders have improved the outlook for the products that Borg has been known for since its founding in 1928. And like much of U.S. industry, the company expects profits for those businesses to rebound.

Though generally well managed, the company has been notorious for its low profit margins, which have kept its return on equity well below the average for U.S. industry. Evidence of potential improvement is abundant at the company's aging plant in Bellwood, Illinois, a Chicago suburb. Output at the plant, which makes parts for automatic transmissions, has increased 20 percent from the fourth quarter.

The improvement has been accomplished with fewer managers and hourly workers. And the workers, who have resisted unionization, are getting \$1.25 an hour less and fewer paid holidays than they received a year ago.

Labor-saving equipment has been installed. A high-speed robot is stacking and loading steel plates onto an automatic punch press, doing the work that it had taken eight people to accomplish. An automated line feeds sandpaper-like friction paper into a resin bath, doing the work of 12 people.

A continuous glue line, for sticking the friction paper to metal, is expected to be in operation next month. Some areas of the plant remain quiet, the re-

sult of a decision to phase out product lines in which the company has no technological advantage.

The changes, and the outlook for growing profits, have given this plant and other parts of the transportation division renewed respect within Borg-Warner. Enough orders are in hand at Bellwood, for example, to maintain the present production rate through May, and record sales and profits for the first three months are expected.

"Last year we were a corporate concern," said Carl A. Kenning, the general manager of the Bellwood plant. In Borg-Warner a "corporate concern" is a euphemism for a candidate for divestiture. The plant, in fact, had been closed several weeks last year for lack of orders.

"We were able to convince them that if they gave us a little more time we wouldn't be a corporate concern anymore," Mr. Kenning said. Multiply the increase in orders and cost savings by dozens of auto-parts plants and the immediate outlook for Borg-Warner's manufacturing operations brightens considerably.

Over the next two years, said Philip K. Fricke, an analyst with Goldman Sachs, "All of Borg-Warner's manufacturing operations, with the possible exception of energy and industrial, should be in the midst of a strong cyclical recovery."

But manufacturing in general and auto parts in particular are no longer the dominant forces in this highly diversified company. In 1978, for example, transportation equipment provided 38 percent of the company's sales and 52 percent of its operating profits. By last year, the division's contribution to sales and operating profits had fallen to 30 percent.

"We didn't wait for the recession to come," said James F. Bere, chairman of Borg-Warner, speaking of (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

## West Germans Unable to Agree On Steel Plan

By Colin Narbrough

Reuters

BONN — Major steelmakers, trade union leaders and government ministers failed Thursday to agree on an overall plan for reshaping West Germany's steel industry. But Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, who presided over the talks, said plans to link the two biggest steelmakers, Thyssen and Krupp, were near completion.

Mr. Lambsdorff called the talks in an attempt to draft an accord on restructuring by the end of March, the deadline set by the European Community, whose approval is needed for any action involving state aid.

An independent report issued in January proposed grouping the bulk of the West German steel industry, Europe's biggest, into two units, "Rhine" and "Ruhr," to help it combat the recession. The Rhine group would link the steel interests of the Thyssen and Krupp groups while the Ruhr group would bring together Klöckner-Werke, Hoesch and the state-owned Salzgitter steel operations.

Mr. Lambsdorff said after the meeting that he had told the participants that plans for restructuring submitted to Bonn so far by the Ruhr companies were disappointing and offered no solution. He said the companies had agreed to offer more concrete plans next week, but Economics Ministry officials noted that this did not mean the new proposals would be acceptable.

Bonn will not seek any extension of the March 31 deadline, Mr. Lambsdorff said. Despite the failure of a merger plan between Hoesch and Salzgitter, the companies planned talks on cooperation next week, the ministry officials said. They said that the two might make joint production cutbacks, but that Klöckner-Werke would probably have to continue alone. Hoesch has rejected all ties with Klöckner.

A ministry statement said that state economics ministers from the Rhine and Ruhr regions had declared their readiness at the talks Thursday to help fund restructuring.

ing. Bonn has demanded that regional authorities match a federal government pledge of up to 3 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.23 billion).

The states qualified their support, saying that funding would have to take into consideration regional interests. Most regional officials have rejected the Ruhr plan, which they consider a threat to local jobs and tax revenue.

The representative of the metalworkers' union said his powerful organization favored restructuring, but he warned against giving preferential treatment to certain steel towns.

Mr. Lambsdorff said that, in addition to restructuring its own industry, Bonn would seek tighter monitoring of EC rules on steel prices and output at next month's meeting of community industry and economics ministers.

Apart from the recession, the West German industry attributes its difficulties to heavy state subsidies given to its competitors, particularly in Europe.

The first collapse of a major West German steel company came in January, when the Korf group went into receivership. Other steelmakers have reported severe liquidity problems.

Mr. Lambsdorff blamed the last-minute rush of talks on the industry, noting that the EC deadline had been known since 1981.

## Cockerill Plans Cuts

Cockerill-Sambre announced a program Wednesday to cut 1.5 billion Belgian francs (\$31 million) off 1983 labor costs. Reuters reported from Brussels.

The management of the partly state-owned company said it would pay no annual bonuses, would speed up an early retirement plan and would give at least 12 days of unpaid leave in the first half of 1983 to more than 20,000 hourly workers.

The money-losing company said talks would be held with the unions to win further savings in the 1983 labor bill, which would have been 23 billion francs before the latest cuts.

## Dutch Firm's Buying Puzzles Oil Traders

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A Dutch oil trading company is raising eyebrows in the business by buying North Sea crude heavily when most other traders are unwilling to bet which way the market is headed.

The company, Transworld Oil, seems to be wagering that oil prices will rise later this year, allowing it to sell at a big profit.

In the past two weeks, Transworld has bought something between 12 and 20 cargoes of crude, traders report. At current prices on the spot market, where crude not subject to term contracts is exchanged, a typical cargo of 500,000 to 600,000 barrels would cost roughly \$15 million.

"Nobody knows why they did it," said a London-based trader. Many traders say that the market is in an extremely uncertain period but that prices seem likely to continue weakening.

"Unless they know something I don't know, I think they've got it wrong," another trader said.

But Transworld, owned by a Dutch businessman, John Deuss, is known for moving in a big way. Late last year, some traders said, the company unloaded large amounts of crude at a loss after heavy buying earlier in the year.

Officials of Transworld were not available for comment on their trading strategy, as is usual in the business.

Aside from Transworld's spree,

trading has been light on the spot market in recent weeks. After the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries agreed March 14 to cut its benchmark price by \$3, to \$29 a barrel, spot prices rallied briefly. This week, however, prices have leveled off in edgy dealings, reflecting strong doubts over OPEC's chance of preventing further price cuts by limiting production.

On Thursday, Brent crude for April delivery was being quoted at about \$28.20. Brent is the most widely traded North Sea crude.

Traders are awaiting a new pricing signal from British National Oil Corp., the state-owned trading company. Last month, BNOC proposed to cut the price of key North Sea crudes by \$3, to \$30.50.

Most of BNOC's customers withheld approval of that price, waiting to see what OPEC would do. Now Britain is expected to announce soon a new price proposal.

Some analysts and oilmen expect Britain to try a price of about \$29.50 to \$30, roughly in line with OPEC's price range. Others say, however, that market forces will require Britain to make a deeper cut.

Ted White, a director of the London consulting firm Petroleum Economics, said Thursday that Britain was likely to cut its price to about \$28.50 by the end of March. Such a price cut would put heavy pressure on Nigeria and other OPEC members to trim their prices further.

## Funds Sought to Develop Huge Norwegian Oil Field

Reuters

OSLO — The Storting, Norway's parliament, was asked Thursday to approve exploration and development of a huge offshore oil and gas field that is considered likely to be a major supplier of gas to continental Europe for at least 50 years, in competition with Soviet gas.

The Troll field, believed to be the largest known of its kind in the world, is estimated to contain 1.58 trillion cubic meters of gas and 1.15 billion barrels of oil, the Storting's Standing Committee on Energy and Industry said in a proposal submitted Thursday for debate later this spring.

In water about 300 meters deep, the field covers 700 square kilometers (280 square miles) west of Bergen. Oil experts say deliveries to continental Europe could start in the mid-1990s.

Total development costs are estimated at more than 50 billion kroner (\$7 billion), but the value of

the field could exceed 2 trillion kroner, an official at the Ministry of Energy said.

The committee stressed that, although developing the field, which would probably be Norway's largest single industrial venture, would be very costly, its gas supplies would make it vital in the first half of the next century.

The committee said the gas was expected to be sold in competition with gas from the Soviet Union and Africa.

It would be necessary to charge a high price for the gas from the Troll field because of the development costs, but buyers would accept it because the field would be a long-term, secure source of gas, the panel said.

Oslo has been under pressure from the United States to increase gas exports to Western Europe to counter expected deliveries of about 40 billion cubic meters a year from the Soviet Siberian pipeline.



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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## Venezuela Reportedly Suspending Principal Repayments Until July 1

CARACAS (Reuters) — Venezuela is suspending principal repayments on most of its public-sector foreign debt until July 1 to allow more time for a formal debt restructuring, bankers said Thursday.

A letter sent to international banks this week informing them that interest payments would continue to be made and that government bonds under-related debt and loans by international organizations would be excluded from the three-month suspension.

Sources estimated that \$4.5 billion-\$5 billion in capital repayments could be involved.

The letter sent to banks said it is hoped Venezuela will have reached agreement with its 300 creditor banks to restructure some \$10 billion of short-term debt by July 1, when the loan repayments fall due.

## C&amp;W to Buy 35% of Phone Firm

LONDON (Reuters) — Cable & Wireless said Thursday that it was buying from Hong Kong Land its entire holding of 35 million shares in Hong Kong Telephone, representing about 35 percent of Hong Kong Telephone's shares.

Cable & Wireless said it would pay £24 million (\$35 million) in cash as well as issue 30 million shares for the purchase.

The total value of the transaction was put at 1.41 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$209 million), and is equivalent to 40 Hong Kong dollars a share.

## Eastern Air, Union Reach Pact

WASHINGTON (AP) — Eastern Airlines appears to have averted a strike with a tentative agreement on a new three-year contract with the machinists' union.

But Frank Bornman, the airline's chairman, said the company "views with grave concern" the costs necessary for a settlement that would give union machinists pay scales similar to those of other major carriers.

The dispute, tentatively settled Wednesday night by union and management bargainers, still must be approved by the same rank-and-file mechanics, baggage handlers and other ground workers who had turned down a pact last weekend.

## Arco, Ericsson Form Phone Unit

NEW YORK (UPI) — The Anacosta division of Atlantic Richfield and L.M. Ericsson Telephone of Stockholm said Thursday that they have formed a venture, Anacosta-Ericsson, to market a U.S. version of an Ericsson cellular mobile telephone equipment system.

Such a system is already serving 40,000 subscribers in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland.

## Oxy Selling Parts of Cities Service

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — As part of a program to cut its huge debt, Occidental Petroleum has agreed to sell the oil-refining, marketing and transportation businesses of its Cities Service unit to Southland Corp., operator and franchisor of 7-Eleven food stores.

The proposal, which Occidental announced Wednesday, calls for Los Angeles-based Occidental to receive 9.3 million new shares of Southland common stock — equivalent to a 20 percent stake in the company and worth about \$257 million at Wednesday's closing price of \$27.625 a share on the New York Stock Exchange. Southland, based in Dallas, also agreed to pay Occidental \$310 million for certain refined products and various inventories of the Cities Service businesses being acquired.

## French Boosting Becker Stake

NEW YORK (NYT) — The New York securities firm of A.G. Becker-Warburg Paribas Becker said that its government-owned French partner had agreed to buy out the firm's British partner.

Cie Financière de Paribas, the French partner, will buy out S.G. Warburg & Co.'s Becker stake. Each had owned 25 percent of the New York firm's stock. The rest was owned by the firm's management.

## Company Notes

Siemens plans a 110-million-Deutsche-mark (\$45.8-million) capital increase through a one-for-20 rights issue at 100 DM per 50-DM share. Charter Consolidated said it has bought 175,000 more shares of Anderson Strathclyde, bringing the company's stake to almost 30 percent. Societe Generale plans to issue two, eight-year domestic bonds next week totaling 2 billion French francs (\$277.8 million).

## Thomson, Philips Plan Video Games

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In a modest but renewed effort to boost West European cooperation in consumer electronics, France's state-owned Thomson-Brandt and Philips of the Netherlands plan to announce early next week a cooperative venture aimed at joint development of video games for the European market, Philips executives said Thursday.

That market, comprising the 10-nation European Community and Scandinavia, is worth an estimated \$500 million annually and is growing rapidly, said Philips executives in Paris attending a news conference to comment on the company's 1982 annual report.

"The problem is that there already are big Americans over here, like Atari, and since Thomson is not yet making video games, it is an ideal time to start joint development," an executive said. Philips has about 30 percent of the European video-game market, according to industry estimates, while Thomson is not yet in the field.

The agreement provides initially for adoption of a common standard in cassettes and software made by Philips. The executives said this standard could be expanded to cover manufacturing, possibly on a joint basis. The venture also could be extended to include Magnavox, the U.S. consumer-electronics subsidiary of Philips, the executives said.

"This move also is encouraging for further cooperation with Thomson," a Philips executive said, noting that the two companies have been holding exploratory talks for

developing cooperation in several consumer-electronics sectors, including color television, for nearly a year.

It was not immediately clear, however, if or how other ventures might develop. The companies are rivals in most European consumer electronics markets, notably color television, and their relations were strained when Philips helped to block Thomson's recent unsuccessful bid to take over Grundig, West Germany's largest consumer-electronics company.

R.C. Spinoza Catta, a Philips director, told reporters in Paris Thursday that he hoped that Thomson would join his company in making the Philips V-2000 video-cassette recorder.

But Thomson officials, contacted later, declined to comment on his statement, or on how or when their cooperation in consumer electronics might be expanded. "We leave the responsibility for the comments on other new ventures to Philips," a company spokesman said, declining to answer further questions.

Earlier this month, as part of its acquisition of a 75-percent share in Telefunken, a smaller West German consumer-electronics company, Thomson obtained a 33-percent shareholding in a video-recorder assembly plant in Bremen, which is based entirely on the technology of Victor Co. of Japan.

Thomson remains interested in building a new recorder-manufacturing plant in Europe and, according to French industry sources, the company is holding exploratory talks with Victor for a possible licensing agreement; Victor's technology is the so-called VHS, or video home system, which competes directly with Philips' technology.

Answering a reporter's question on Philips' sales and earnings, Mr. Catta said that he expected 1983 sales volume to rise 5-6 percent from the 42.9 billion guilders (\$15.9 billion at current exchange rates) in 1982, which compares with a 4-percent sales increase in the previous year. Earnings also were expected to improve during 1983, the executive said, but he did not specify by how much.

## Chile Sets New Plan Of Austerity

By Edward Schumacher  
New York Times Service

SANTIAGO — The government of General Augusto Pinochet, under pressure from the International Monetary Fund, has doubled tariffs, raised taxes and devalued the peso as part of an emergency economic program for Chile.

The measures, announced Wednesday, were intended to head off any IMF decision to cut off a \$555-million standby credit awarded to Chile two months ago, according to officials, bankers and economists here. They said that the IMF was perturbed because Chile had already broken some of the conditions of the two-year credit agreement, which required adherence to an austerity program.

To reduce the government's budget deficit and increase the less than \$2 billion left in foreign-exchange reserves, the government announced that tariffs would be raised from 10 percent to 20 percent.

The regime also imposed a variable gasoline tax that would equal the amount by which world oil prices have dropped in recent weeks. And the government decreed that the peso would henceforth be devalued at the same rate as national inflation, which is projected to be at 20-30 percent this year. That would mean a higher devaluation rate than is being currently sought under an existing formula.

The peso had been floating unofficially at about 74 to the U.S. dollar. The official rate had been about 46 to the dollar.

Carlos Caceres, the treasury minister, said in a national television speech Wednesday night that the new measures were part of a new proposal being presented to the IMF for approval. He said the revision would allow Chile to correct its "deviations" from its economic program and thus keep its IMF credit.

A team of IMF negotiators had left here Sunday without making any public comments. The sources said that the team apparently had accepted the emergency measures and proposed revisions.

## Foreign Assets Rose For Swiss Banks in '82

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — Foreign assets of Swiss banks rose 11.4 percent from 125.1 billion Swiss francs (\$62.6 billion) in 1981 to 139.4 billion francs at the end of 1982, the Swiss National Bank reported Thursday.

The foreign assets of Swiss banks in 1982 exceeded liabilities by 27.7 billion Swiss francs, the bank also reported. This was up 8 billion francs from the 1981 positive balance, the bank said.

Foreign liabilities, meanwhile, rose just 6 percent, from 105.4 billion francs to 111.7 billion francs.

The bank said that foreign fiduciary or trustee assets — money invested abroad for customers at their own risk — rose 17.9 billion francs, to 184.8 billion francs. Fiduciary liabilities rose 23.7 billion francs, to 161 billion francs, the bank said. The bank also reported that Swiss banks lent less money last year than for any year in the last five.

The value of new credit lines opened in 1982 for domestic and foreign customers was the lowest since 1977, at a total of 30.7 billion francs, it added.

Lending to domestic customers was reduced by recession, the bank reported, and was off 14 percent from the previous year, to 26.2 billion francs.

Foreign lending fell 11 percent, to 4.5 billion francs.

In the fourth quarter, new domestic credits at 7.4 billion francs were 23 percent above the like quarter in 1981, with new loans abroad 75 percent higher at 1.5 billion francs, the bank said.

## Japan to Ease Import Laws

The Associated Press

TOKYO — In a move to increase imports, Japan plan a comprehensive revision of its system of testing foreign goods and setting product standards, the Asahi Shimbun reported Thursday.

It said the government proposal, details of which were still being worked out, would revise about 17 laws regulating imports. Asahi said the government would also try to involve importers in drafting product standards, bring Japanese standards into conformity with international codes, accept foreign test data on products, and simplify and speed up certification procedures.

## WEDGE U.S. N.V.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of WEDGE U.S. N.V. (the Company) that the Annual General Meeting will be held at the registered office of the company at De Ruyterkade 62, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, on April 15, 1983, with the following agenda:

1. Report of the Board of Management and approval of the financial statements for the fiscal year ended on December 31, 1982.
2. Discharge of the directors and the statutory auditor.
3. Acceptance of the resignation of Mr. Christopher J. Heap as Managing Director of the company.
4. Miscellaneous.

The official agenda of the meeting together with the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1982 may be inspected by all shareholders at the office of the company as well as at the office of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

Shareholders are advised that there is no quorum requirement for the points 1 to 3 inclusive and the resolutions thereon will be passed at the simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

Holders of bearer shares shall be entitled to vote at the meeting on presentation of their share certificates or of a deposit receipt given by a bank stating that certificates in respect of the number of shares specified in the deposit receipt have been deposited with such bank and will remain in deposit until the end of the meeting.

Holders of bearer shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy and a deposit receipt from the bank to Curaçao International Trust Company N.V., P.O. Box 812, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles.

The form of proxy and deposit receipt must be received by April 6, 1983 to be voted at the meeting.

By order of the management of  
WEDGE U.S. N.V.  
CURAÇAO CORPORATION COMPANY N.V.  
Managing Director

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## ADVERTISEMENT

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.  
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that the Annual Report 1982 of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. will be available in Amsterdam at:

Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V.,  
Algemeen Bank Nederland N.V.,  
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